The New-York Times.

VOL. XXV.......NO. 7658. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

EXPLANATION OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF DRAFTS MADE BY THE FISCAL AGENT IN LONDON—A SYSTEM EXISTING SINCE 1815—THE FISCAL AGENCY CONDUCTED WITHOUT COST TO THE UNITED STATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There have been some dispatches published charging the Secretary of the Navy with expending more money than the legal appropriations for the year, and accepting drafts payable out of next year's appropriations to cover the deficiency. This would be an impeachable offense. The following explanation of the Secretary's acceptances is made by a member of the House who has made personal examination of the matter: These acceptances are not for labor performed, nor upon account of any contracts, actual or contingent. The acceptances are issued entirely in connection with the Pay Department of the Navy, and amount in all to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The amount to the credit of the Pay Department is a specific sum, and the amount paid out on account of that department is not in any way a matter of discretion upon the part of the Secretary of the Navy. The acceptances are given in pursuance of an agreement with the fiscal agent at London, and this mode of conducting this business of the Navy has been in existence since 1815. It is a simple business arrangement for the convenience of the Navy Department. Its operations are simple and easily explained. The Secretary places to the credit of the Pay Department with the fiscal agent at London $1,250,000. Against this deposit all Paymasters on foreign service draw for current expenditures. Sometimes the amount in the hands of the fiscal agent is overdrawn. In such cases drafts are made upon Washington. By the terms of the agreement with the fiscal agency the Government receives interest for all unused money in the hands of the fiscal agent at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and the Government pays the same rate of interest upon all sums advanced by the agency. By this arrangement the fiscal agency is conducted without cost to the United States. There is abundance of money to the credit of the Pay Department to meet all the acceptances now outstanding, and which have occasioned the sensational dispatches recently sent from this city. This available money, however, is in the hands of Paymasters scattered over the globe. The practice has always been not to pay the drafts made by the fiscal agent upon their presentation at Washington, but to issue acceptances covering sufficient time to draw in the amount for which acceptances are given from distant parts. Were it desirable these acceptances could be taken up at Washington by the Navy Department, but this would be at variance with a long established practice. An interest account is kept by the Government and the fiscal agency, which is always in favor of the Government. This interest account is settled at regular periods.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department have had information or suggestions that money had been paid to secure the change of the Navy Department accounts to Cooke, McCulloch & Co. These charges will be investigated if there can be witnesses found. The general charge against Secretary Robeson in connection with the deposits with this firm do not make a great impression. The Secretary says the deposit of the million dollars was not finally made, as the telegrams published indicated, but that it was stopped at his request as other correspondence will show. It is shown by the records of the Treasury that no deposits were made with the firm of Cooke, McCulloch & Co. in September, after the date of the first, the drafts having been actually stopped and returned. These statements, if sustained, leave the case before the public as it stood before the recent publication. Secretary Robeson's friends are confident he will be shown to have acted faithfully in the interest of the Government.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Naval Affairs that examined the Eastern navy-yards have returned. They submitted a report to the full committee to-day, which led to important action. The committee claim to have taken testimony showing overpayment to the contractors J. W. Griffiths, for the Enterprise, at Portsmouth, and Donald McKay, for the Adams and Essex, at Boston. The charge is that the overpayment to Griffiths amounts to $15,000, and to McKay, $22,000. The contracts in the case of the Enterprise have been changed twice, one contract replacing another. The plea for increase was that the Government had caused delays for which the contractors were not responsible. It is claimed that the evidence is abundant that there have been no delays caused by the Government, but that on the contrary Griffiths was delinquent on his contract at least ten thousand dollars for work forfeited. A resolution was passed and sent to the Secretary of the Navy requesting that payments to these contractors be stopped, the committee believing that the Government is being wronged.

THE SILVER CURRENCY QUESTION.

PROGRESS OF THE MEASURE IN THE HOUSE—AN AMENDMENT MAKING SILVER LEGAL TENDER FOR FIFTY DOLLARS ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The various amendments pending to the Silver bill were stubbornly contested in the House to-day. Mr. Wells' amendment, proposed as an additional proviso to Mr. Holman's amendment, was adopted by a vote of 117 to 107. Mr. Holman's amendment prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from making any further increase in the interest-bearing debt of the United States by the issue and sale of bonds for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, and authorizes silver bullion to be received by the mints for fabrication into subsidiary coins. The first clause of Holman's amendment prohibiting the issue of bonds for the purchase of silver is popular with those who follow the Kelley-Holman theory of finance, because it in effect would repeal a portion of the Specie Resumption act. The effect of Holman's amendment would be to deprive the Secretary of the means to obtain bullion, and make him dependent upon the voluntary contributions of those who desire to have bullion fabricated. Mr. Wells' amendment makes the dangerous clause of Holman's amendment harmless. It provides that if silver bullion is not presented for coinage in sufficient quantity for the redemption of fractional currency, the Secretary of the Treasury may under the provisions of the Resumption act purchase silver bullion for the purpose of coinage. There was a determined fight against this amendment by the Holman men, but it was finally adopted by the above vote. The vote is regarded by many as being the nearest approach to a vote on specie resumption of any vote previously taken in the present Congress. The friends of the bill appreciated the advantage obtained by Mr. Wells' amendment. Mr. Reagan's amendment making silver dollar pieces a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $50 in any one payment, and fractional pieces for any amount not exceeding $25, was adopted by yeas, 112; nays, 95. It is now reasonably certain that the bill will pass, and that there will be changes by the Senate hereafter to be adjusted. The following is the vote in detail on Mr. Reagan's amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagley, Baker of Indiana, Baker of New-York, Banks, Banning, Bell, Blackburn, Blair, Boone, Bradford, Bradley, Bright, Brown of Kentucky, Brown of Kansas, Burchard of Illinois, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Campbell, Cason, Caswell, Cate, Caulfield, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Conger, Culbertson, Davis, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durham, Eaton, Egbert, Ellis, Evans, Felton, Forney, Fuller, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton of Indiana, Hamilton of New-Jersey, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Hartzell, Haymond, Henkle, Hewitt of Alabama, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Hunter, Hyman, Jenks, Jones of Kentucky, Leavenworth, Levy, Lewis, Marsh, McFarland, McMahon, Meade, Metcalf, Mooney, Morgan, Mutchler, Neal, New, Odell, Parsons, Phelps, Phillips of Missouri, Poppleton, Powell, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins of North Carolina, Robinson, Ross, of New-Jersey, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Sheakley, Singleton, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Teese, Throckmorton, Tufts, Turner, Van Vorhes, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Waldron, Walling, Walsh, Wells of Mississippi, White, Whiting, Wike, A. S. Williams of Michigan, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Alabama, W. B. Williams Michigan, Wilson, Woodworth, Yates—124.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, George A. Bagley, Ballou, Blount, Burleigh, Cabell, Cannon, Chittenden, Clarke of Kentucky, Cook, Crapo, Crounse, Cutler, Danford, Dennison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Ely, Farwell, Fort, Foster, Franklin, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Hardenbergh, Harris of Massachusetts, Hathorn, Hendee, Henderson, Hewitt of New-York, Hill, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunton, Joyce, Kasson, Kehr, Kelley, Kimball, Lapham, Luttrell, Lynch, Magoon, McCrary, Miller, Millikin, Monroe, Morey, Morrison, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Payne, Phillips of Florida, Pierce, Piper, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Pratt, Randall, Sampson, Seelye, Sinnickson, Slemons, Smalls, Smith of Pennsylvania, Strait, Stowell, Tarbox, Terry, Thompson, Thornburgh, Townsend of Pennsylvania, Tucker, Wallace of South Carolina, Wallace of Pennsylvania, Ward, Warren, Wells of Maryland, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Willard, Williams of New-York, Williams of Delaware, Williams of Wisconsin, Wilson of Iowa, Wood of Pennsylvania—94.

DISPLAY OF SENATORIAL TEMPER.

AN ANGRY DEBATE ON THE PROPOSED MISSISSIPPI INVESTIGATION—MESSRS. BAYARD AND BOUTWELL EXCHANGE COMPLIMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate had a long and interesting session to-day, and for the second time this season got into a strong partisan discussion, more edifying to the spectators than beneficial to the country. The Mississippi resolutions were the principal topics under consideration, and Mr. Bayard the principal speaker. He began his argument against the resolution about 1:30 o'clock, and made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he used some pretty strong partisan expressions. He also took occasion to administer a rather severe rebuke to Senator Boutwell, who interrupted him for a question, saying that Mr. Boutwell had, while enjoying his courtesy, taken occasion to deliver a partisan harangue. When he had concluded his remarks, Senator Boutwell got the floor and said that Senators were not a parcel of scholars to be taught good manners by the gentleman from Delaware, and under the influence of some feeling he said that the rebellious spirit which provoked the war was still manifest in Congress as well as all through Southern States, and that the expressions of fraternity uttered by Southern leaders were not the honest expression of their sentiments. Mr. Bayard was one of the representatives and apologists for that spirit, he said, and he would admonish him and his party friends to beware of November next, when the patriotic spirit of the country would bury them out of sight. He also said that unless the results of November were such an overwhelming victory for the Republican Party as to leave no chance for question as to the result, that another civil war might be inaugurated to defeat the will of the people. Mr. Bayard retorted angrily that he [Bayard] was of a family whose representatives, both men and women, never were guilty of an unfaithful or an unpatriotic thought or action toward the Government, and the man who said that he, personally, had ever been guilty of an unfaithful act toward the Government, or an unpatriotic desire, had a lie in his throat when he uttered the words. Mr. Bayard then went on in a high-flowing style, concerning loyalty and devotion to the Government, affirming the desire of the Southern people for peace and harmony. Mr. Morton also took part in the discussion, and during a few remarks upon the general features of the resolutions, took occasion to speak rather strongly in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court upon the Enforcement act. Mr. Withers, of Virginia, and Mr. Maxey, of Texas, followed Mr. Morton, each of them setting forth the loyalty of their people to the Government, declaring strongly that their people were for peacefully recognizing the results of the war and the legal equality of all men. During the discussion there was considerable applause in the galleries, and more animation on the floor and in the galleries than has been exhibited in the Senate this session, and the presiding officer was compelled to order the Sergeant at Arms to place a force of officers in the galleries to keep order. Mr. Bruce, the colored Senator from Mississippi, will resume the discussion to-morrow morning, speaking in favor of the resolutions. The spirit of the discussion on both sides of the Chamber to-day seemed to be rather ill-tempered and produced considerable unfavorable comment among all parties. There is likely to be to-morrow some further discussion upon this subject of the same character as to-day.

THE POSTAL CONTRACT FRAUDS.

THE TESTIMONY OF A PARTNER IN A TEXAS FIRM OF MAIL-CARRIERS—ENORMOUS "EXPENSES" OF THE PARTNER RESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Post Office Committee had before it to-day Francis Taylor, the Texas book-keeper of T. P. Sawyer & Co., mail contractors for the South-west routes. Taylor's testimony shows Sawyer up as champion lobbyist and corruptionist, rivaling even Barlow. He swore: "Sawyer was in partnership with Major Ficklin. I was present December, 1872, at the final settlement between Sawyer and Ficklin. It covered about three years. Sawyer had received $1,000,000 of mail pay. He claimed credit for over $200,000 in this settlement spent about Washington City, ostensibly for attorneys' fees, but really for influence. The amount was allowed Sawyer in the settlement. In November, 1882, while Sawer was in Texas preparing for a settlement with Ficklin, he presented to firms in which he was interested an account for $60,000 expended during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1872. The amount was allowed by the firms, and divided among them. This account, like the $200,000 bill, was itemized. It showed a payment of $20,000 to one man, (name not given.) In 1875 Sawyer presented to his partners another account for $73,000 expended about Washington City on behalf of mail contractors. This was not settled or allowed, because no items were furnished. In none of these settlements were any receipts or vouchers presented, but his partners took his word as to the payments. Witness said that in 1874 he was in Washington with Sawyer. He was expostulating with him about spending such large sums about Washington and for improper purposes. While talking, Mr. Creswell passed by in the street, and witness then said to Sawyer, "There, I suppose, is the man you paid $20,000 to?" Sawyer said no, he never paid Creswell anything; John L. Routt got it. Routt was then Second Assistant Postmaster General. Routt is the man who lobbied the bill to have Colorado admitted into the Union, was appointed Governor of Territory, and is now possible Senator when Colorado becomes a State.

It must be recollected that Sawyer was one of the big contractors, whose contracts and influence with the Post Office Department the investigating Committee of 1872 was ordered to look into, Bradley Barlow being the other. Pending this investigation, in 1872, Sawyer paid out $60,000 in Washington. Barlow paid out about forty thousand dollars for the investigation alone. In this committee was given the testimony of Sickly, an old clerk in the department, who swears that the heavy fines and penalties imposed on Sawyer were remitted by Routt, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and would-be Senator from Colorado.

GEN. REYNOLDS AND THE CORN.

GEN. SHERMAN CONFIDENT THAT REYNOLDS CAN SATISFACTORILY EXPLAIN AWAY M'KENZIE'S CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Gen. Sherman says Gen. Reynolds can make a satisfactory explanation of the allegations made against him by witnesses who have appeared before the Clymer committee. Reynolds related the entire story to Gen. Sherman several years ago. The house presented to Reynolds was not the gift of the contractors, but was presented by numerous citizens so as to retain the Army head-quarters at San Antonio. In the matter of the corn Gen. Reynolds told Gen. Sherman that at the time the controversy arose, corn could have been purchased below the price paid Adams & Weeks, but they were supplying corn in accordance with a contract made nearly one year before, and that the contract was awarded them because they were the lowest bidders. When Gen. McKenzie refused to receive the corn the new crop was coming in, which reduced the market price, and this accounts for the fact that corn could then have been purchased at a less figure than it could have been purchased seven months prior. Gen. Sherman is confident that Gen. Reynolds will make a satisfactory explanation.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

HOW THE INSTRUCTION TO PRESENT GOV. HARTRANFT'S NAME IS REGARDED IN WASHINGTON—BLAINE AND CONKLING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—There has been a good deal of discussion among politicians here to-day concerning the action of the Pennsylvania Convention yesterday. The first choice of the convention is, of course, Hartranft, the meaning of the resolution being that he is to receive a complimentary vote, and that the politicians of Pennsylvania think it possible he may appear in the convention as a compromise candidate. The second choice of the convention is, however, most important. The vote of the State has been claimed with equal confidence for some weeks past by friends of Senator Conkling and Mr. Blaine. From such information as is derived from returned Pennsylvanians the delegation seems certainly opposed to Mr. Blaine, and not likely to vote for him under any circumstances. This is the statement of the situation that comes here, and the statement which is generally believed. The friends of Mr. Conkling are somewhat elated, because they regard the delegation as under the control of the Cameron influences in the State, and Mr Cameron has recently stated that his remaining great ambition would be accomplished if he were permitted to live to vote for Roscoe Conkling for President. The point of the instructions to the delegation lies in the resolution that directs the vote to be cast solidly at the dictation of the majority. This is regarded as a bid, and means that when the Cincinnati Convention meets, Pennsylvania means to look out for itself, and if it can nominate any candidate, and make it appear that the nomination is due to the State of Pennsylvania, that candidate will be voted for, whether it be Mr. Conkling, Mr. Blaine, or some other. Then there will be a political claim to be examined, approved, and ordered paid.

THE EMMA MINE CASE.

GEN. SCHENCK AGAIN BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Mr. Schenck again appeared before the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Mr. Swann said he was instructed by the committee to say to Mr. Schenck that the committee would retain the control of the examination in reference to matters connected with him. All questions would be put to him through a member of the committee, and he would reply to the committee, and not to outside parties. Mr. Schenck made an explanation with regard to his resignation as a Director of the Emma Mine Company, denying, as Lyon had testified, that he had concealed the fact from December till the 12th of January. He made no effort to conceal the fact, which was generally known. He also explained the discrepencies, as called to his attention by Mr. Springer, between the letter of resignation to the company and that purporting to be a copy transmitted to Secretary Fish. He had prepared and retained the rough draft from which he had written, with modification, the letter sent to the company.

Mr. Hewitt called attention to the following telegram, received to-day:

Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

In confirmation of Lyon's evidence, I have the original draft of Schenck's letter of resignation, in Park's handwriting; and, respecting operations, I have proof that Schenck received a cable telegram in Paris on the 16th December from Park, advising sale on the intended passing of dividends, and Schenck sent Cheseborough a telegram to sell 2,000 shares for him.

McDOUGAL, Chairman Emma Mine.

Mr. Schenck said he was confident that no such draft of a letter in Park's handwriting existed. He was advised by Park to sell at that time, but he sent no telegram to Cheseborough for such purposes.

Mr. Schenck will appear again to-morrow, when interrogations will be propounded to him.

The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

Chairman Swann, with the concurrence of the committee, has telegraphed McDougall to forward such proofs as he may have in support of the truth of his telegram.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

ARTICLES SUBMITTED BY THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The impeachment articles against Mr. Belknap reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee to-day are five in number, and are worded in the usual legal phraseology, one being largely a repetition of the other. The first article is as follows:

That William W. Belknap, while he was in office as Secretary of War, to wit, on the 8th day of October, 1870, had the power and authority under the laws of the United States, as Secretary of War, to appoint a person to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, a military post of the United States; that said Belknap promised to appoint one Caleb P. Marsh to maintain said trading establishment at said military post, and thereafter the said Caleb P. Marsh and one James S. Evans did enter into an agreement in writing, substantially as follows: [here the articles of agreement are set out in extenso;] that thereafter, on the 10th of October, 1870, said Belknap, as Secretary of War, did at the instance and request of said Marsh, appoint said John S. Evans to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of such appointment, that said Belknap did, on or about the 2d of November, 1870, unlawfully and corruptly receive from said Marsh the sum of $1,500, and did, at divers times thereafter, that is, on or about the 17th of January, 1871, and about the end of each three months, during the term of one whole year, while he was still in office as Secretary of War, unlawfully receive from said Marsh like sums of $1,500, in consideration of the appointment of said Evans, and in consideration of his [Belknap's] permitting said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment at Fort Sill, whereby the said William W. Belknap, who was then Secretary of War, as aforesaid, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

The second article recites that said William W. Belknap, while Secretary of War as aforesaid, did, on the 4th of November, 1873, wilfully, corruptly and unlawfully, take and receive from said Marsh the sum of $1,500 in consideration that he would continue to permit John S. Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that he did improperly permit the said Evans to continue to maintain the said trading establishment at the said military post, and the said Belknap was thereby guilty, while he was Secretary of War, of high misdemeanors in his said office.

The third article recites that said William W. Belknap, as Secretary of War of the United States, did appoint John S. Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and that said Evans, by virtue of such appointment, had since, until the 2d day of March, 1876, maintained that trading establishment, and had, before he was so appointed and in order to procure such appointment and be continued therein, agreed with Marsh that, in consideration of said Belknap's appointing him [Evans] to maintain said trading establishment, at the instance and request of said Marsh, he [Evans] would pay to him [Marsh] a large sum of money, quarterly in advance, from the date of his said appointment, by said Belknap, to wit $12,000, during the year, and other large sums quarterly during each year in order that he, the said Evans, should be permitted by said Belknap to maintain such trading establishment at such post; that Evans did pay to Marsh such sums of money quarterly during each year until the month of December, 1875; that Marsh upon the receipt of each of such payments paid one half thereof to Belknap, and the said Belknap, while knowing these facts and having power to remove Evans from such position at any time, criminally disregarded his duty as Secretary of War, and, basely prostituting his high office to his lust for private gain, did unlawfully and corruptly continue said Evans in such position and permit him to maintain his establishment, to the great injury and damage of officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States stationed at such post, as well as to emigrants and freighters and other citizens of the United States, against public policy and to the great disgrace and detriment of the public service, whereby William W. Belknap was, as Secretary of War, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article 4 charges Belknap with having received from Marsh large sums of money for and in consideration of his [Belknap's] having appointed Evans to maintain a trading establishment at Fort Sill, and in consideration of his continuing him therein, whereby he [Belknap] had been guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. This article is accompanied by seventeen specifications setting out various times and circumstances of payments of money.

Article 5, after reciting the same general facts, charges that Belknap was induced to make the appointment of Evans by the influence and request of Marsh, and that Evans paid to Marsh, in consideration of such influence and request, divers large sums of money at various times, amounting to about $12,000 a year, from the date of such appointment to the 2d of March, 1876. All of which facts the said Belknap well knew, yet said Belknap, in consideration that he would permit said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment, and that such payments might continue to be made to said Marsh by said Evans corruptly, received from said Marsh either for his own [Belknap's] use or to be paid to the wife of said Belknap divers large sums of money at various times, setting out the dates and amounts, all of which acts and doings were while the said Belknap was Secretary of War, and were high misdemeanors in office.

The close of the document is as follows: And the House of Representatives by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time thereafter any further articles of accusation or impeachment against said William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proofs to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article of accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand the said William W. Belknap may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials, and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

The committee also report the following resolution:

Resolved, That seven managers be appointed by ballot to conduct the impeachment exhibited against William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States.

INTERNAL REVENUE REFORM.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The committee of the New-York Produce Exchange on the subject of internal revenue reform had a hearing on distilled spirits to-day, before the Subcommittee of Ways and Means, composed of Messrs. Hancock, of Texas; Chapin, of Massachusetts, and Burchard, of Illinois.

The memorial was presented by the Chairman of the committee, Mr. W. S. Miller, who stated fully the evils of the present internal revenue practice as hampering legitimate business. An argument was read by Mr. Bristow, and Col. Hill showed fully the laws of the case, particularly as illustrated by a decision rendered this week by Judge Giles in the United States Court at Baltimore. The Produce Exchange Committee are preparing a statement of such an amendment to the law as seems essential to their view of the question.

A petition in favor of Mr. Meade's Internal Revenue Reform bill was presented to-day by Representative O'Brien, of Maryland, signed by all the wholesale druggists of Baltimore, and one was also presented signed by all the wholesale liquor-dealers of New-Haven, Conn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LARGE FIRE IN DUTCH STREET.

At an early hour last night fire and smoke were seen issuing from the windows on the third floor of the five-story brick building No. 15 Dutch street. An alarm was immediately sent out. Notwithstanding the quantity of water poured into the burning building the flames made such rapid headway that it was found necessary to send out a second alarm, and the force of firemen was increased. Twenty minutes afterward the fire was pronounced under control, without reaching any of the surrounding buildings. The floor where the fire originated, together with the fourth floor, was occupied as a brass manufactory, by G. Allt, whose loss is estimated at $10,000 on stock and machinery, &c. The first floor was occupied by Hawley, Foote & Co., clothiers, whose loss is said to be $1,000. The second floor was occupied by J. S. Smith, dealer in military goods, who loses $2,000. The front of the fifth floor was occupied by C. F. Reynolds, truss manufacturer. Loss on stock, $2,000. Fifth floor, rear, was occupied as a printing establishment by J. Santell, and his loss is $2,000. The building was damaged $5,000.

OTHER FIRES.

A hotel at Rye Beach, Westchester County, formerly occupied by Mr. Losee, and purchased some time ago by Robert F. Brundage, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night. It was unoccupied, and is supposed to have been set on fire.

A fire broke out at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The Phœnix Hotel building was totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $20,000; insured in Pittsfield, Mass.

At 7:30 P. M. yesterday a fire broke out in the gentlemen's furnishing store of Jacob Susse, at No. 233 Greenwich street, causing a damage to the stock of $1,000.

LYNDE BROOK RESERVOIR.

THE DAM WASHED AWAY.

A RIVER RUSHING THROUGH THE VALLEY—SEVERAL LARGE MILLS AND HOUSES DESTROYED—INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN THE VICINITY—NO LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

WORCESTER, March 30.—The efforts made to-day to stop the flow of water through the Lynde Brook dam were for a time successful. Large tree-trunks, bales of hay, and loads of dirt were thrown into the gap, and the rush of water at last lessened. Fears of any sudden giving way of the structure were gradually allayed, and it seemed probable that all the water in the reservoir would be drained off. Channels to connect the reservoir with a stream to the eastward were dug with haste, and some part of the force of the flood would thus be diverted into a new direction. The water in the reservoir rapidly lowered, and, though the gap in the dam gradually widened, it was thought that the main structure would stand firm until the water flowed away. There was less of a panic along the expected path of the flood, but efforts to lessen or avert the danger were continued along the entire Kettle Brook and Blackstone River.

The hope that danger from the dam had been averted was lost at 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the water was seen bubbling through the earth of the dam back of the waste gate house. The stream, when first noticed, was not larger than a man's finger. It was at once thought that the dam was going. An alarm was given. The men escaped to the side hills, the teams were driven off to places of safety, and messengers were sent down through the valley to warn the people that the flood was coming. While the men had been fleeing to places of safety the stream had grown. In less than half a minute it was as large as a man's wrist. At the end of a minute it was as large as a man's leg. In another minute it was as large as a barrel and three or four feet high. Then stones and earth were thrown up in the stream, and gradually the earth began to cave in. Foot after foot of the once solid embankment, now thoroughly honey-combed by the action of the water, began to cave in. Then sections, varying in width from two to five feet, began to drop, until the embankment was gone away back to the face of the dam. The cement spiling wall held for a moment after the earth had all been washed away, then a hole appeared in the centre of the wall. Gradually its size increased, until with one grand crash the spiling wall crumbled, letting off 760,000,000 gallons of water stored behind. The water rushed down the ravine in a body twenty feet high, whirling and rushing at the same time, and the roar was terrible. First in the line of the sweeping flood was the stone waste-gate house. When the flood struck this it tottered, then the keystone of the arch dropped out. A corner of the building next gave way, followed by the wooden roof, which was swept onward until drawn into a whirlpool, when it was crushed to match-wood and thrown into the air. The gate-house was tipped over bodily, and not even a stone of it has since been seen. Down through a narrow ravine 100 feet wide and one mile long, the flood swept on. The sides were gullied—fairly dug out clean—in an instant for fifty feet, until the edge of the embankment was almost perpendicular. Through the pine woods on one side of the ravine the waters tore. The largest trees were twisted around like straws, pulled up by the roots and carried onward down the decline. The flood tore out everything in the ravine and rushed onward toward the highway below. A large barn was taken up bodily and carried about fifty feet, where it struck a tree and was broken into pieces. Next was George W. Olney's dwelling-house, one of the finest in the village. The rushing mass struck this broadside, and completely cleaned out the rear and front walls. The ends stood, and, strange to say, supported the roof under which the water poured in a solid stream twenty feet high and thirty feet wide. When the dam broke the gap was about twenty feet in width. This increased rapidly after the water had once gained a passage through it, and continued to increase until nearly the whole section, which was eighty feet in width, had been destroyed. The ravine being narrow, however, held the water back, and it continued to run for three hours before the reservoir was exhausted and the worst of the danger at Cherry Valley, the first village encountered, was over. A small cottage house stood on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Olney's. This was taken up whole, whirled around on the surface like a top for a time, and then down into the water. Three or four other small dwelling-houses were taken up and carried along until they crashed together and sank out of sight.

The waters from the reservoir now reached Kettle Brook, and the vast amount of water swept across a pond, struck a line beyond and was turned down toward Cherry Valley, Jamesville, Leesville, Stonesville, and New-Worcester. J. A. Smith & Co.'s woolen mill stood at the head of this pond. In front of it was a dam which had withstood many a severe test, but it crumbled under the immense pressure upon it and gave way, and the waters of the pond were added to the already uncontrollable mass. The mill, a substantial brick structure, was next struck and crumbled, one brick following another, until three-fourths of the mill was in ruins, and the water was sweeping through what was left standing. A short distance below was the Bottomly Mill, operated by A. E. Smith. This was a wooden structure, about fifty feet square, and stood below a dam which held the waters of a pond above. When the water struck this it gave way, and the waters of the pond served to still further increase the vast amount which was already sweeping destruction before it. The mill was next struck and lifted bodily to the top of the rushing mass. On it was swept at a terrific rate, whirling and turning in all directions until it struck Ashworth & Jones' mill. This was the best mill on the stream and one of the best in the country. It was a substantial brick structure, four stories high, with an "L" for a boiler-house. The Bottomly Mill struck this L with terrific force, knocking it to pieces. The Bottomly was as completely demolished by the shock as though it had been blown up with dualin, and nothing more was seen which could be recognized as the mill standing but a moment before. The boiler-house of Ashworth & Jones' mill was ruined in an instant, and one end of the main structure was swept away on the flood. The boiler was taken up and carried along as if it was only a shingle in a mill stream. Soon an explosion was heard above the roar of the flood, and a stream of water was thrown several feet above the surface of the current. Another explosion followed, and another, until five had occurred, and the boiler was blown to pieces. Mr. Jones also lost a large barn. It was seized and crushed like an egg-shell. Down through the pond at Hunt's mills the water swept, but the mills are situated so far from the line of the stream that they did not receive the full shock, and the flood, after taking away the dam, swept into the railroad. There were no means of communication with Jamesville after the dam broke, but it is thought the mill is uninjured, although the dam is gone, as the intervening country is low land, and the force of the flood was partially broken by the waters spreading The next obstruction encountered was the highway to Rochdale. Here the flood struck a small bridge just as a man named John Kneeland, a resident of Jamesville, was crossing. He, with his team, was seized by the flood and swept onward. A short turn in the stream threw Mr. Kneeland into shallow water, and he was rescued by those watching the progress of the flood. His horse was drowned, and the wagon broken to pieces. At Stoneville the dam gave way, and the course of the flood was through a narrow valley, and the roar of the rushing waters was distinctly heard for nearly a mile. The mill is thought to be safe.

The flood next passed over a small dam and the Boston and Albany Railroad, just above the Jamesville Depot. Spectators who were standing near the depot say the water was thirty feet high when it approached the track. With one tremendous crash the railroad embankment gave way, opening a gap four or five hundred feet long and twenty feet deep. A small stone arched culvert at the west end of the break withstood the pressure and remained in position. The coal sheds were carried away, but the passenger and freight depots were left standing. Just before the mountain of waters struck the railroad embankment at Jamesville a section of the stream forced its way on to the line of the road, and passing on both sides of the depot rushed ten feet high down the track, carrying devastation before it. The grade being quite steep at this point a new impetus was given the water and in its course it lifted the rails and ties bodily from the road bed and turned them topsy-turvy. For more than a mile it rushed headlong, and at last, just before reaching the stone arch bridge at Curtis' Pond, it bored a hole down into the road-bed and made a gap about eighty feet long and forty-five or fifty deep. The water then found its way into Curtis' Pond. The devastation at this point will be as costly as any along the entire route. The two long and deep gaps will require much time and great expense to repair. A mile of rails and ties are piled up in every conceivable shape, and the road-bed under the north track is washed out in places three and four feet deep. The branch railroad track was taken up bodily and carried over on to the main road. Trees, stumps, and shanties were also thrown down and washed away. The flood reached Leesville about two hours after the dam broke, and struck the satinet mill owned by Albert Curtis with terrific force. The mill gave way and crumbled into ruins, and the dam was carried away. Three hours after the dam broke away the effect was felt at New-Worcester. The course of the stream from the reservoir through the other villages is nine miles, showing that the water advanced at the rate of three miles an hour. The first mile, however, was made in three minutes. The first indication of trouble at Curtis' Pond was the rise of the water. At 9 o'clock the situation was critical. The water had cut a hole through the dam. The Boston and Albany Railroad served as a dam and Webster square was rapidly converted into a reservoir. A few minutes past 9 o'clock one end of Curtis & Marble's large brick shop gave way, falling into the stream. By this time the gain in the Curtis Pond dam had increased to twenty feet, and soon after the Arcade Building tipped over, and was left standing on one end. About 10:15 the double arch bridge on the Boston and Albany Railroad, below Curtis & Marble's shop, gave way, a section of the embankment seventy feet long and twenty feet wide with it. An outlet was made and the danger at New-Worcester was averted. After the second break of the railway the mill of the Wicks Manufacturing Company, at South Worcester, was destroyed. The water then spread out over a series of meadows, and in the south part of the city there was a general inundation. No further damage has occurred, and the water is rapidly subsiding. No further damage is feared. The Boston and Albany Road will not be open for travel for several days, but their trains will run as usual via the Ware River and Boston, Barre, and Gardner roads.

DAMAGE TO THE TRACK OF THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, March 30.—Dispatches received at the office of the Railroad Superintendent in this city state that the track of the Boston and Albany Railroad is seriously damaged between Jamesville and Worcester. The stream from the reservoir crosses the track three times within a mile, and at each crossing the track has been washed out. The Superintendent says that it will be two or three days before trains can be run across the break. The Boston passengers who are left here to-night will take a train at 7 o'clock in the morning for Palmer and go on by way of Winchendon. A large amount of freight is scattered along the road between here and Worcester. Freight trains are lying on sidings at Brookfield, Warren, Spencer, and Charlton. It this city and in the freight yard at West Springfield there is also a large amount of freight awaiting shipment. Several hundred head of stock are at West Springfield bound for Boston, and the railroad is considerably embarrassed as to the disposition to be made of them. A wrecking train leaves here in about two hours for the break with timber for the trestle-work that must be built before traffic can be resumed.

A CONTRADICTION.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—W. D. W. Barnard, in a published card, states that the testimony given a day or two ago before one of the investigating committees at Washington, by J. E. Barrow, is false in various particulars, especially in that it intimates that he [Barnard] used his influence with Gen. Grant to secure a permit for Barrow for a valuable consideration. Barnard gives his version of his connection with Barrow in a post-trader's store at Fort Union, and asks that the committee give him an opportunity to place his testimony on record.

ROBBERY OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, March 30.—John A. Appleton, President of Haverhill National Savings Bank, was robbed on the cars this evening, between this city and Haverhill, of a sachel containing notes, drafts, &c., to the amount of $19,000.

THE ROYAL WHIM.

THE QUEEN'S CLAIM TO A NEW TITLE.

THE SUBJECT IN PARLIAMENT—PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN RELATION TO THE SOVEREIGN'S CAPRICES—THE DISCUSSION IN THE COMMONS—ENGLAND'S MIGHT IN THE EAST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 18, 1876.

Except for the question of the Queen's new title, everything is very dull here. Public attention is engrossed by the great problem, What's in a name? The unpopularity of the title Empress daily becomes more marked, and there can be little doubt that the Conservatives are seriously annoyed lest their leader should have committed them to such a false position. It is necessary to bear in mind that the question at issue has two sides, and that, as a rule, only one of them comes out in the public criticisms of the newspapers or in the Parliamentary debates. In fact, nearly all the public discussion of the subject is beside the mark, and got up merely because, on one side or the other, it is felt to be necessary to have a show of logic. There is room for any amount of controversy as to the precise meaning of Emperor or Empress, which, indeed, means one thing at one period and another thing at another. Again, it is equally idle to discuss whether calling the Queen Empress will make or mar the British rule in India. The people of that country, whatever they may call the Queen, know very well who governs them, and under what conditions, and that is enough for them. These are made prominent issues in the discussions simply for the look of the thing; but it is under the surface that the true issues must be sought. It would be impossible to account rationally for such a division as that of Thursday night by the balance of argument in the debate, for the argument was almost wholly on one side—that is, against the new title—and it is known that a large proportion of those who voted for the bill personally dislike it. If the House of Commons had only to consult its own taste in the matter, there would be a unanimous negative; but then other considerations come in. The Queen is often sharply criticised in this country, but there is still a loyalty, if not a divinity, that doth hedge the throne; and there is always great consideration shown for her wishes on any subject. People are all very sick of the preposterous worship of the Prince Consort's memory; yet there is a good-natured tolerance of it. In the position which the Queen has assumed in regard to the running down of the Missletoe, she has also touched a very sensitive nerve of national feeling; yet very little has been said about it, though much is felt.

PARLIAMENT AND THE ROYAL WHIM.

And so now, though there is scarcely any one who in private does not admit that the Royal Titles bill is childish and ridiculous, there is, on the other hand, great reluctance to push resistance to the uttermost, if it is found that the Queen has really set her heart upon the bauble. There is a strong hope that some compromise may be devised, and that the Queen may have a distinctive title for India which shall have no effect at home. Indeed, the majority of Thursday night was obtained on the supposed understanding—which, however, may prove not very distinct or secure—that the Empress is to be strictly confined to Indian usage, and that it is to have no bearing in England. The division turned, not upon the arguments used in the reported debate, for the Government scarcely attempted to argue on the subject, but upon other considerations which were very strongly pressed by the whips in their private conversations with members. It was urged that, though Empress was not a very palatable name, it would be extremely awkward both for the Government and the Queen to be beaten on such a question. Now that it had been raised, it would be a blow to the Conservative Party, and would also give great pain to her Majesty. In this way an appeal was made to the good nature and loyalty of members which it was very difficult to resist. After all, they reasoned, the new title is a very small matter, one way or another. If it does no good, it is not likely to do much harm, and for this once we may indulge the Queen in one of her whims. This undercurrent of reflection was much more serviceable to the Ministers than any of the set speeches used on behalf of this proposal, and it was, in fact, to this that they trusted, and, as it turned out, that they owed, their victory. They obtained a majority of 105—305 to 200—the whole body of Conservative members voting *en masse* in favor of the bill, together with sixteen members from the Liberal side, among whom were the Marquis of Lorne and the Marquis of Stafford, (the Duke of Sutherland's eldest son.) Forty Liberals were absent, and no Conservatives voted in the minority. The Irish Home-rule members divided themselves between the two lobbies.

THE DISCUSSION.

The debate itself was, for the cause I have explained—that it was confined to superficial aspects of the subject, and did not probe down to the points which were chiefly in everybody's mind—not very interesting. Lord Hartington made a very firm and sensible speech, which has greatly raised his reputation among his followers; but he could only go over the familiar ground already traversed by other speakers. To add the title Empress to that of Queen would be, he said, to put to an old English castle a Grecian portico or an Italian façade; and it might also unsettle the minds of the people of India. On the other side, Sir Stafford Northcote—who is already marked out as Mr. Disraeli's successor—also distinguished himself by a dashing and earnest speech, in marked contrast to his ordinary unimpassive fluency; but he, too, had nothing to say which had not been repeated many times already. He described the feeling out of doors as an unreasoning panic, and ridiculed the groundless fears which had been started. In his turn he tried to alarm the House by suggesting that if the bill was lost, it would be thought in India that England was afraid openly to proclaim her rights there lest she should one day lose them. When referring to the colonies he exclaimed, "The colonies are always with us; all we have is there," there was derisive laughter from the Liberals, with cheers from behind the Ministry. Mr. Beresford Hope illustrated the general state of mind of members by his reluctance either to accept the proposed title or to vote against it. He described the feeling out of doors as, not a wave of panic, but a healthy outburst of true loyalty. Mr. Chaplin denounced the opposition to the bill in a very excited manner, ending with a phrase in which the Speaker thought he detected the word "treasonable," but Mr. Chaplin, on being called to order, stated that he never used it. Mr. Roebuck lashed out at Mr. Gladstone for having spoken of India in a way which would make British rule there "tremble." Then Lord Elcho, having "declared that it would hardly be decent on the part of the House of Commons to make her Majesty stultify herself," was called to account by Mr. Sullivan, who complained of the introduction of the feelings, wishes, and peculiarities of the sovereign into the debate, like, as an old phrase described it, "the roaring of a lion." The Speaker said that the introduction of the wishes of the sovereign with a view to influence the judgment of the House would be altogether out of order, and if he had thought the noble lord had so offended he would have considered it his duty to stop him. Mr. Disraeli remained silent, except to say a few words on the question of adjournment, so that Sir S. Northcote was the only member of the Government who took part in the debate. On the whole, it is very unfortunate that any irritation in regard to a new Indian title should be excited on the eve of the Prince of Wales' return home. It is evident that there will be some uncomfortable questions to settle in regard to the expenses of the expedition, and the "loot" which his Royal Highness brings home. The Bombay *Gazette*, a very fair and moderate paper, has already spoken out pretty plainly on the latter point; and Anglo-Indian opinion appears to be also rather annoyed by the promotion, at the instance of the Prince, of one of the hangers-on of his suite—an officer who managed his hunting expeditions, and made himself very agreeable in this way—to an important military appointment at Madras over the heads of many seniors. Moreover, it would seem that in the opinion of competent observers, the Indian problem is by no means settled so definitely as some people imagine.

ENGLAND'S CONTROL OF THE EAST.

Mr. Forbes, the well-known special correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has been following the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour, has written a very outspoken letter on the relations between the natives and the British Government. He holds that the "tenure of India is, as matters rest at present, utterly insecure," and that "in certain contingencies, which no sane man can regard as improbable, that tenure could not endure for a month, except in the event of accidents in our favor which wise statecraft has no business to assume or build on." It was only, he argues, by a series of fortunate accidents, such as Lord Canning's being able to divert to Indian battle-fields the troops destined for China, the presence of such men as Lawrence and Nicholson in the Punjaub, and of Salor Jung by the side of the Nizam, that India was not lost at the time of the mutiny; and while it is possible that another outbreak may occur, it would be the wildest fatalism to expect another coincidence of fortunate chances such as previously occurred. He then goes on to show that the great danger to British rule is the retention of native Princes in a measure of modified power, which is farcically termed independence, and the consequent permission granted to these Princes and chiefs to maintain troops of their own. The result of Mr. Forbes' observations and inquiries during his recent journey through India is to convince him that it is absurd to suppose that the natives of India really like the English, and that, in fact, the Rajahs are especially hostile to a foreign rule, however they may disguise their feelings. He believes that they will never be educated into loyal affection, and that the system of perpetuating and fostering a Home Rule in India which is as virulent as Fenianism must necessarily be disastrous. These views will no doubt be indignantly contested, but though there may be no imminent danger, there is good reason for not stirring up awkward questions in India as to the relations between the Prince and the British Government.

TWO TICHBORNE CHAMPIONS AT OUTS.

The House of Commons was enlivened last night by an amusing encounter between the two great champions of the Tichborne claimant, Mr. Whalley and Dr. Kenealy. Mr. Whalley, who is always pestering the Home Secretary with questions about this case, had a fresh batch to bring forward, and in the course of his observations took the opportunity of referring to Dr. Kenealy in a way which showed that there was no love lost between them. No one, he said, had sympathized with the member for Stoke in the persecutions to which he had been subjected, but this very persecution had conferred on the honorable member a great fortune, had made him a great political leader, and gained him a seat in that House. Without saying how that fortune was acquired, without saying whether the advocacy of the cause of the convict was judicious, or referring to this advocate's subsequent career, he [Mr. Whalley] would ask whether the convict should have been responsible for his counsel's indiscretion. He then went on to argue that if Dr. Kenealy had not refused to call important evidence, the Claimant might have been proved innocent. The House, of course, laughed at the way in which Mr. Whalley contrived to attack the Doctor while declaring that he would not go into any charges against him; and the merriment reached its height when Dr. Kenealy rose with great solemnity of manner, as if to make reprisals on his quondam friend and ally, but after saying that he had considered whether he ought to give any answer to the member for Peterborough, he merely added that he had come to the conclusion that the observations were beneath his notice, and resumed his seat.

THE SPANISH PRETENDER.

Don Carlos, since his unfortunate reception at Dover, has kept very quiet. He occasionally drives about town, but, not being known, he escapes attention. Even, however, if he were generally recognized, he would have nothing to fear. There is no especial ill-feeling against himself, and the unpleasant greeting which he received on his arrival was provoked by the suspicion that he and his Ultramontane sympathizers were trying to appropriate the enthusiasm of a demonstration intended for an entirely different purpose. It is understood that he has now determined to remain in England, at least for a time, and, with that view, is treating for a lease of Orleans House, at Twickenham, formerly the residence of Louis Philippe, and afterward of the Duke of Aumale.

J. H. F.

THE NEW-YORK COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

The New-York County (Anti-Tammany) Democratic General Committee will meet to-night to permanently organize for the present year. At the first meeting of the General Committee a temporary organization was effected, and Committees on Contested Seats and on Permanent Officers were appointed. These committees will report to-night, and it is understood that their reports will be adopted. The Committee on Contested Seats will report in the main against all those contesting the claims of delegates whose credentials were presented at the first meeting of the General Committee, and the Committee on Permanent Officers will report in favor of Messrs. Ira Shafer for Chairman, John D. Coughlin for Secretary, and Dennis McMahon for Treasurer. The Executive Committee, which consists of three delegates from each Assembly District, and virtually controls the organization and transacts all its important business, will not organize until after the General Committee has passed upon the report of the Committee on Contested Seats. Next week the Assembly District Committees will begin to hold primaries for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Utica, it being the intention of the New-York County Democracy to send a delegation from each Assembly District in this City to contest the claims of the Tammany delegation.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE OCTAVIA.

A VESSEL LOADED WITH CONTRABAND GOODS CAPTURED BY A SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR—AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA Friday, March 24, 1876.

The following details respecting the capture of the Octavia are taken from the account published in the *Boletin Mercantil* of Porto Rico:

"It seems that on the 17th of February last the Octavia left the port of Jamaica ostensibly as a British vessel bound on a peaceful voyage to New-York. In the meantime it was known in Hayti that several parties left for St. Thomas for the purpose of taking passage in the Octavia. On the 25th the vessel anchored in the port of Jacmel, Hayti. What could she have been doing during the eight days she occupied in making this short trip? Could she have landed or endeavored to land men and arms on the coast of Cuba? It is impossible to say, but quite probable. The Haytien authorities did not wish to allow in one of their ports a vessel which came laden with arms and war material, either because it might be a cause of disturbance to its own not very tranquil territory, or for deference to Spain, with whom that Republic is at the present on the best terms of peace and friendship. The Octavia, being denied entrance, short of coal and making a pretext of having suffered damages, left the same day for St. Thomas, where she arrived the 2d inst., at night. This unusual route of navigation would alone be sufficient, if other proofs were wanting, to show the criminality of the vessel, as no damaged vessel in these altitudes would direct its course to windward, but rather to leeward to Cuba, or even to Jamaica, the easiest and shortest route to refit and repair. The 5th inst. the Spanish Consul at St. Thomas, already advised of the manner of vessel the Octavia was, and the *peaceful* cargo she had on board, informed the Captain General of Porto Rico by telegraph. In consequence thereof the Spanish war steamer Hernan Cortes put to sea in quite a gale, and on the 6th anchored at St. Thomas, and from that moment never lost sight of the Octavia. The Octavia's crew in derision of the lumbersome and heavy appearance of the Heman Cortes, used to make fun of it, mounting guard with broomsticks and making other less flattering demonstrations. On board the Cortes everything remained in a state of the completest vigilance. Not a man was allowed ashore; not even fresh provisions were obtained, but everything was kept in readiness and steam up to follow the Octavia whatever direction she might take. On the 12th the Octavia put to sea in order to make a short trial trip and ascertain if her speed was really superior to that of the Spanish steamer and her draft of water less. The Cortes immediately went in pursuit, but the Octavia instead of keeping a northerly coast as would have been natural if she had nothing to fear, turned to the east and entered a small channel between St. Thomas and another small island, where it was supposed that the Spanish vessel could not enter. In truth, the pilot of the Cortes stated that there was not water enough for her, and she therefore did not venture. Those on the Octavia were now convinced that they could leave the Spanish vessel behind and easily escape, and therefore returned to St. Thomas to finish taking in supplies, followed by the Cortes. But foreseeing what might occur, the commander of the Spanish vessel ordered soundings of the channel to be made that night, and discovered that there was sufficient depth for this vessel to pass. At 5:30 on the morning of the 12th, the Octavia left St. Thomas at full speed, believing, undoubtedly, that she had outwitted the enemy. But the Cortes immediately followed, pushing her engines until she reached nine knots per hour. The Octavia made for the channel already referred to, closely followed by the Spanish man-of-war. The latter vessel made a daring and risky detour, and succeeded in coming out close to the Octavia, and within gunshot; but as both were still in Danish waters she did not dare to fire. The chase lasted six hours, until midday. The Octavia changed her course to the west, but without avail, for at midday on the 13th she was overtaken; two blank shots were fired at her, but without any attention given them; a third was fired with ball which grazed her masts and brought her to. This occurred near the Island Culebra, within Spanish waters, and the surrender was at discretion and without resistance. There were on board twenty-six men as crew, one passenger, said to be the supercargo and the father of two children and a lady with him, and the wife of the Captain, J. W. Walsman, (supposed to be the famous Capt. Sommers.) The vessel had for cargo 1,000 muskets, 300 rifles, 2 cannon, ammunition, war stores, &c. The Captain of the Hernan Cortes, with Spanish gallantry, offered the ladies his own cabin, taking up his quarters elsewhere. At 2 o'clock both vessels entered the port of Porto Rico. Upon her capture the boilers of the Octavia were found full of grease, and choked by the variety of combustible matter thrown into them, and it was found impossible to work the engines afterward. It is not stated whether the engine broke down before the capture or not, but it is very probable. The prisoners were lodged in the Morro fort pending the trial. The foregoing is a hasty account, which will be amplified or corrected later on as we have time."

THE ERIE CANAL.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN FAVOR OF MAKING THE DEPTH SEVEN FEET.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday to urge legislative measures for the deepening of the Erie Canal. Mr. S. D. Babcock presided, and Mr. S. B. Ruggles in opening the proceedings offered a resolution approving of a Constitutional amendment to the State Constitution committing the sole management of the repairs and navigation of the canal to a single Superintendent, to be appointed by the Governor with the assent of the Senate. The resolution having been adopted he next proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded by Col. Conkling and adopted without debate:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York perceive and recognize with the highest satisfaction the substantial accord in respect to the canal policy of the State which now exists between the two great political parties, which for many years held opinions so widely differing as to the propriety and the necessity of enlarging the capacity of the Erie Canal and its kindred trunk-lines at the expense of the State, and are now so fully agreed in respect to the vital necessity of completing without delay such enlargement by giving to the canals their full legal depth of seven feet of water in a channel wholly free from obstructions. The Chamber, therefore, respectfully begs leave to express its full concurrence with the opinions recently communicated by the Governor of the State in his Message to the Legislature on the 24th of March inst., of the urgent importance of completing such enlargement of the Erie Canal to a depth of seven feet of water before the opening of navigation in the present Spring. The Chamber is particularly gratified with the portion of the Message which expressed the opinion in which the Chamber fully concurs, that the depth of seven feet now prescribed by law may advantageously be increased, from time to time, and as the convenience and exigencies of the State may permit, to seven and a half or eight feet. That this additional depth may readily be obtained without altering the culverts, locks, or other structures of the canal or its walls below the present bottom; that such increased depth will greatly facilitate the movement of boats and quicken their speed, and thereby increase the amount of their service, rendered in a given time, and diminish every element of the cost of transportation; that the low price of materials at present and the scanty employment of labor, and the vital interests both of transporters and consumers in cheapening the cost of navigating the canal, are all circumstances which now combine to demand attention to this subject by the Legislature without delay, and make the present a fit and advantageous time in which to begin the work. To all these cogent reasons the Chamber would beg to urge in addition the depressed condition of the commerce and business of the City, and especially the constantly increasing dangers with which they are menaced by the superior diligence, intelligence, and activity of the Governments and corporate bodies of the neighboring States, and of the Canadian Dominion, seeking, through the great improvements in their channels of intercourse now in rapid progress, to divert from the State even the diminished commerce with the interior which it yet retains.

Resolved, That in view of the considerations above presented the representatives of the Metropolis in the Legislature, in common with its other members, will spare no effort, and submit to no needless delay, in adopting such measures of legislation as the exigencies of the State now so plainly require.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the presiding officers and to each member of the Senate and Assembly.

The meeting then adjourned.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Register Dayton has adjudged the firm of J. & J. A. Joseph, manufacturers of blacking, at Nos. 15 and 17 Crosby street, bankrupt, on the petition of nine of the creditors, whose claims aggregate $66,000.

The failure of Alexander Bedrossian, manufacturer and importer of Russian cigarettes, at No. 83 Pine street, is reported. It appears that he disposed of his business several weeks ago to M. Mattock and then left the City. His creditors have thus far been unable to ascertain his whereabouts.

SALE OF CELEBRATED STATUARY.

THE WEBB ART COLLECTION AT AUCTION—VALUABLE ART BOOKS SOLD.

The sale of statuary, bronzes, and art library of Mr. William H. Webb was concluded last evening at Miner's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. The sale was begun with the disposition of a number of enamels on porcelain, which sold as follows: Copies of Rembrandt's, "The Crucifixion" and "Descent from the Cross," $80; Guido's "Beatrice Cenci," $50; Murillo's "Old Woman and Boy," $55; Rubens' "Castor and Pollux," $150. A number of richly enameled Japanese, bronze Etruscan, and bronze Japanese vases were then disposed of for $269. A. Carrier's bronze figures of Rembrandt and Albert Durer were sold for $360, after which the statuary was sold as follows: "Bust of Eve," Hiram Powers, original cost $1,200 gold, $500; Prof. John Hulbig's "Venus Arranging Her Hair," $3,000, to Mr. Haye; Mozier's "The White Lady of Avenel," $3,000, to Mr. Carter; Mozier's "The Peri," $3,000, to Mr. Carter; Hiram Powers' "Bust of Washington," $675, to Mr. Spelzers.

The art library was disposed of as follows: "Milton's Paradise Lost," $13; Roscoe's "History of Painting in Italy," $45; "Masterpieces of Early Printers and Engravers," $9 50; "National Gallery of Distinguished Americans," $24; "Masterpieces of Italian Art," $26; Stuart and Revett's "Antiquities of Athens," $22; Spooner's "Biographical Dictionary of the Fine Arts," including the works of Vasari, Lanzi, Kugler, Dr. Waagen, Bryan, Pilkington, Sir Charles Eastlake, and Mrs. Jameson, $26; selected pictures from the galleries and private collections of Great Britain—a series of seventy-five engravings from the best works of Landseer, Goodall, Faed, Linnell, Maclise, Leslie, Wilkie, Etty, Pickersgill, Frith, Herring, Cooper, Elmore, E. M. Ward, Collins, Mulready, &c., with letter-press descriptions by S. C. Hall, F. S. A., two volumes, folio, india paper, $70; "Florence Gallery," with letter-press, $136; Brockedon's "Passes of the Alps," india paper, $60; "People's Gallery of Engravings," plates after Turner, Roberts, Hayter, Maclise, Chalon, letter-press edited by Wright, $18; "Antiquities of Herculaneum," with 850 plates, $35; "Claude Lorrain," with prints by R. Earlom, after Claude, $63; "Illustrations of the Palace of the Alhambra," plans, elevations, sections, and details, from drawings taken on the spot in 1834, by the late M. Jules Goury, and in 1834 and 1837 by Owen Jones, $79; "Views of Rome," engravings on copper by Rossini, $59; Napoleon's "Descriptione de l'Egypti"—containing nearly nine hundred engravings of antiquities, views, and natural history, $178 50; "Musée Royale," two volumes, $110; "Musée Francais," four volumes., $220; "Munich Gallery"—a collection of the principal pictures in the Pinakothek in Munich, lithographed by Strixner, Piloty, Hohe, Selbe, Flachenekker, &c., $165; "Dresden Gallery,"—containing 123 india proofs, $95; "Les Arts Sumptuaires," four volumes, $96; "Turner's Gallery," india proofs, $93; "Turner's Picturesque Views in England and Wales," two volumes, $55.

WOMEN'S WORK.

ANNUAL RECEPTION OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—OPENING OF THE NEW BUILDING.

The annual reception of the Young Women's Christian Association was held last evening at the new building, No. 7 East Fifteenth street. Mrs. Henry Ward Johnston, the President, assisted by Miss Mary L. McReady and Mrs. R. A. Brick, Vice Presidents, received the guests. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, among whom were Mayor Wickham and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Riley A. Brick, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. James Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. George Slade, Dr. Streeter, Mrs. Minor, Mrs. D. H. McAlpine, Mr. and Miss Shattuck, Miss Ballard, Miss Dodge, Mr. Charles Gould, Dr. S. I. Prime, Mr. John Sparks, Mr. F. K. Thurber, and many others. The new building, just occupied by the association, is a spacious three-story edifice, 75 feet wide by 103 deep. On the first floor, which is divided by a wide hall, are the parlor and library on the right, and the reading-room and the employment-room on the left. On the second floor are two class-rooms, the sewing-room, in which there are ten sewing-machines, and a room for the reading and writing classes. Above, on the upper floor, are studios.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Morris K. Jesup, who introduced Rev. Dr. Kerr, who offered prayer. Mr. Jesup then made a brief address, congratulating the ladies of the association upon having been able to give up their old house in Irving place in order to move into a larger and a better one. He also congratulated them on the change of the name of the association, which by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court had assumed, on the 10th inst., the name of the Young Women's Christian Association, instead of the Young Ladies' Christian Association. Mr. Jesup then read a financial statement showing the cost of the new house and that of the addition proposed to be made to it. The property as it now stood, he said, had cost $75,000, and the addition would involve a further outlay of $25,000, making $100,000 in all. The amount needed to complete the purchase and to carry out the improvement was $42,000, which he had no doubt would soon be subscribed. He then read a telegram from Gov. Tilden, expressing regret that his official engagements in Albany would prevent him from attending the reception. He then introduced Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, who made an address on the benevolent aspect of the work of the association. In the course of his remarks he referred to the statistics of the Police courts. After showing how large a number of women have been arrested during the past year for assaults, disorderly conduct, and intoxication, he said that he thought it was in the power of the association to do much toward ameliorating this condition of things. The present Police Justices, unlike those who had been in their places some time ago, were inclined to do all in their power to bring about a change, and the members of the association could do much toward strengthening them in their duty. Rev. Dr. Booth, of the University Place Presbyterian Church, then spoke on the religious aspect of the work of the association, and at the close of his remarks the guests inspected the different departments of the institution.

ALDERMANIC MEASURES.

THE CONTROLLER DIRECTED TO ISSUE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $2,666,666 66.

The Board of Aldermen had an animated debate yesterday over a resolution of Mr. Bryan Reilly, directing the Corporation Counsel to take all available legal means to prevent the New-York Elevated Railroad Company from building their track on the Battery Park, which was the only one used by the residents of the lower part of the City for recreation and enjoyment. Alderman Howland's motion that the matter be referred to the Committee on Law was carried. The resolution offered about nine months ago by Alderman Purroy, directing the Controller to issue bonds to the amount of $2,666,666 66 for the Brooklyn Bridge Company was called up. Alderman Howland said that he had received an opinion from Mr. William M. Evarts that the law provided that the amount should be raised by this City, and it was therefore obligatory on the Common Council. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 16 to 5.

Alderman Morris offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that all petitions for public improvements involving assessments shall be published, with the names of the signers, in the *City Record* before action shall be taken upon them by the Common Council.

A resolution was adopted directing the Commissioner of Public Works to place at the disposal of the Centennial Commissioners of the State of New-York such of the pictures, the property of this City, as he and they may select for exhibition at Philadelphia in the Centennial Exposition, such pictures to be lent by the City of New-York only for exhibition, as a part of the collection now making of the works of American artists illustrative of the progress and present state of the art of painting in the United States.

Alderman Seery offered a resolution reciting that the Commissioners of Accounts had reported to the board on June 17, 1875, that Controller Green, while Park Commissioner, had illegally received public money, and directing the Committee on Law to decide, after consultation with the proper authorities, what course should be pursued to recover such money. The resolution was adopted without debate. The statement to which it refers originally appeared in one of Mr. John Foley's pamphlets on the Controller.

A resolution providing for tendering a public reception to the Emperor of Brazil on his arrival in this City was referred to the Committee on the Centennial. There is, however, no fund available for the purpose. The bills for entertaining the last monarch who came here, King Kalakaua, are still unpaid.

EXPENSIVE FUNERALS DISCOURAGED.

The Toronto *Leader* has the following statement: "We have been informed that at the morning service on Sunday last, Bishop Lynch issued an alarming edict in St. Michael's Cathedral, which created a good deal of excitement and terror among the 'faithful.' The Bishop told the congregation that in future he would allow only five cabs at the funerals of poor persons, and that if an additional number was desired they must not be used, but the amount that would have to be expended if they were employed must be handed in to the priests to pray the dead through Purgatory. He also stated that in future, unless the dead were brought to the church in the forenoon they would not get the benefit of holy water or the blessed candles, and, consequently, of course, they would have a dark road to travel. Comment is unnecessary, but it may be stated that the edict had the effect of causing a prominent member of the Roman Catholic Church to rush into this office and ask one of our reporters where he could purchase a big Protestant hymn-book."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 30.

SENATE.

Petitions and memorials on the usual variety of subjects were presented, chiefly against any change in the tariff, and asking for appropriations for different objects.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported adversely to the bill to improve the light-house service. Concurred in.

THE LEGAL TENDER OF SILVER COIN.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and amend by inserting "The silver coins of the United States, except the trade dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding $5 in any one payment." Mr. Sherman said the only change is to make the silver coins of the country, except trade dollars, legal tenders.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada, said the object of the bill was to enable the citizens of the Pacific States to transact business without embarrassment. He said that subsidiary coin could only be purchased with gold, while silver bullion could be purchased with silver, and then by taking it to the Mint they could get it coined into the trade dollar, or, in other words, "The trade dollar could be purchased with silver bullion, while they must have gold to purchase subsidiary coin, such as halves, quarters, &c., which they needed for change. The result was that the subsidiary coin became degraded to the trade dollar." This would necessarily be so until gold and silver pass concurrently. It resulted from the lack of uniformity in coinage. The passage of the bill would remedy the matter by preventing the trade dollar from being a legal tender.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, and Mr. MORTON demanded the regular order, and the Chair laid before the Senate the Mississippi resolution.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, addressed the Senate in opposition to the resolution, and thought it remarkable that the resolution asked for five Senators only. Why commit his subject to Senators only? Why not include members of the other house? If any law has to be enacted on this subject it would require the aid of the other house. Why not include them on this occasion? Was it because it was composed of members of a different party? The information sought for should be obtained by a joint committee of the two houses. There seems to be no occasion for this investigation. No one here is contesting a Senatorial seat. Why not wait till he comes here, and then, if a question arises, let it be investigated? The troubles which have occurred in any of the Southern States spring from the detectives who went down there by direction of the Department of Justice. He had not forgotten that tens of millions of dollars had been expended by this same Department of Justice to carry out its nefarious design of manufacturing evidence of this kind.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, called the attention of the Senator to his remark of tens of millions of dollars, and thought he would find the facts would not bear out the assertion, and what money was spent then was made necessary by the acts of the party to which the Senator belonged, by their deeds of violence, their intimidation of colored people and other such acts of violence.

Mr. BAYARD said the Senator had taken advantage of his courtesy in yielding for a question to interject a political tirade of a bitter kind, and if he had derived any comfort from it he was welcome to it. He continued his opposition to the resolution, for which he said there was no necessity. He said under the Department of Justice fines had been wrongfully wrung from the people down there, and he expected they would brought to Congress for payment. He urged that we abstain from the policy of interference, which has been so damaging, and let us have peace in all the States.

Mr. BOUTWELL said when he offended any one he generally wanted to explain or apologize. He thought the Senator from Delaware, in quite an uncivil and angry manner, had charged him with injecting a political tirade into his speech. That was the manner of men who had been brought up under the code of slavery. He [Mr. Boutwell] was not here as a scholar or a teacher, and he did not propose to be taught in manners by the Senator from Delaware. It was the natural outgrowth of the system of slavery, and men who were raised under such influences could not be expected to maintain a proper consideration for the rights of others. He further denounced the slavery régime, and said that after remaining in the Union for nearly a century with their unjust demands, they then withdrew from the Union to further establish their infamous principles, and the Senator from Delaware was among the first to come to their defense in the Senate. He did not propose to take lessons from such men as that.

Mr. BAYARD replied that it did not lie in the heart of any man to say that he had done anything that was not faithful and loyal to the Union. He belonged to a family every drop of the blood in whose veins came from loyal people, and any one who charged differently states, in his throat, a lie. The Senator from Massachusetts had, as he thought, in a very angry manner, interjected a political tirade into his speech. He said it, and he did not care to modify his language in the least.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator from Delaware had made a personal speech to-day. He [Mr. Morton] did not usually reply to such, but he was not sure but that he could stand a hand in that kind of a contest. The Senator from Delaware asked why not make this a joint committee? and thought it was unreasonable to leave out the House. Does the Senator forget that there are about thirty committees in the other house investigating matters all by themselves? Ostensibly they are doing this to ascertain what further legislation is necessary, but really to make political capital. The Senator had charged that tens of millions of dollars had been expended by the Department of Justice in the furtherance of its ends in the South. Tens of millions means at least twenty millions, and it may mean a great many more. He then read from the Appropriation bills, showing that the first year of the organization of this department the sum of $3,000,000 was appropriated for its expenses, and no greater sum than that had been expended in any one year during the few years of its existence. That, he said, totally disproved the statement of the Senator from Delaware. The Senator had said that he looked forward to the time when the fines which had been imposed upon these Kuklux for their iniquitous acts would be paid back to them by Congress. That is the doctrine, then: these fines will be refunded when the Democrats get control of the Government. That was to be an issue, then, next November, and these scoundrels who committed these Kuklux acts will be paid back the fines that were justly imposed upon them for their crimes. The Senator from Delaware had charged him [Mr. Morton] with garbling newspaper extracts in his speech and presenting a partial array of statements. That Senator had his speech before him, and he would thank him to point out any garbled extracts. Mr. Morton further discussed the subject, alluding to the decision of the Supreme Court on Monday last, and said if the decision of that court sustained the construction which the Senator from Delaware had put upon it then he wholly repudiated it.

At 4:45 the Senate adjourned, with Mr. Bruce, of Mississippi, entitled to the floor.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BURLEIGH, of Maine, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill directing the naval estimates to be made in detail under the various heads of expenditure.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, supported the bill, and said that one of the greatest abuses in the country was the transfer of the appropriations for one purpose to the maintenance of another.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, supported the bill, and said that if it had been adopted before it would have greatly expedited legislation in regard to the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, also spoke in favor of the bill, but said the estimates made in gross by the War Department were larger than those made by the Navy Department, and that evil ran through all the departments of the Government.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, supported the general features of the bill, but said the section providing that the appropriation made for one purpose should not be applied to another was dangerous, as a vessel disabled at sea might have to hunt around a long time before it found a navy-yard where the appropriation for repairs had not been consumed. The bill was then passed.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. FAULKNER, of West Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire if there was any conflict of construction between Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Extradition treaty of 1842, and what legislation, if any, is proper to remove any difficulty in the execution of said treaty. Adopted.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

He also reported a bill to carry into execution the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution concerning citizenship, and to define certain rights of United States citizens in foreign countries. The bill was made a special order for Saturday, the 15th of April.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, presented articles to be adopted and presented to the Senate, in maintenance and support of the impeachment, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, of William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, which were recommitted and ordered to be printed, with the understanding that they would be called up on Saturday next.

THE SILVER-CURRENCY BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill appropriating $163,000 for a deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin in the place of fractional currency. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, providing that silver coins of the denomination of one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding fifty dollars in any one payment, and that silver coin of less than one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars in any one payment. It was rejected.

The next vote was on the amendment of Mr. Wells, of Missouri, to add to Mr. Holman's amendment a proviso, that if silver bullion is not presented for coinage in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, the Treasurer may purchase silver bullion for purposes of coinage, and after discussion it resulted in a tie, eighty-eight on each side, whereupon Mr. Cox, of New-York, as Speaker pro tem., voted aye. The yeas and nays were then demanded and ordered, when the amendment was agreed to by yeas, 117; nays, 107.

The next amendment was that offered by Mr. Holman, prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from making any further increase in the interest-bearing debt of the United States by the issue and sale of bonds for the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, but silver bullion shall be received by the several mints for coinage for private parties on payment of a seigniorage, provided that the silver coin and bullion shall not exceed the amount of fractional currency now authorized.

Mr. HOLMAN, in discussing his amendment, pointed out the fact that the addition to it made by the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Wells, was in conflict with the first part of his own proposition, but he thought the other part ought to be adopted. He protested, however, against an increase of the interest-bearing debt for the purchase of silver.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, said it was against the proposition to increase the bonded debt that he entered his protest. It was not the fractional currency that was under protest, it was the legal-tender notes. If any more five per cent. bonds were issued, he wanted to have every one of them held to procure not silver, but gold, the only basis on which specie payments could ever could be resumed. The purchase of silver was, therefore, a waste of the resources of the country.

The question was then taken on Mr. Holman's amendment (as amended on motion of Mr. Wells,) and it was rejected.

Mr. REAGAN again offered his amendment, making silver coin a legal tender to the amount of $50, and it was adopted by a vote of 112 yeas to 95 nays.

Without disposing of the bill the House at 4:30 o'clock P. M., took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

After nearly three hours spent in discussing the paragraph for the pay of clerks and employés of the House without coming to any decision thereon, the committee rose, and the House at 10:30 P. M. adjourned.

TAXATION OF CHURCH EDIFICES.

AN ELOQUENT PROTEST FROM EX-GOV. DIX.

The Albany *Journal* prints a letter from ex-Gov. Dix, in which he enters an earnest protest against the proposition to tax houses of worship. He shows how, for nearly sixteen hundred years, no Government has undertaken to make church edifices pay tribute for the privilege of worshiping God, and, referring to the present effort, says: "It is difficult to conceive that the proposition could have had its origin in any other breast than one unfriendly to all church organizations, or one in which the love of money is the predominant passion. If those who have set on foot this movement want more money, let them tax their rum, their tobacco, their pictures, fast horses, game dogs, liquor saloons, dance-houses, clubs, theatres, diamonds, equipages—everything, in short, which ministers to their pleasures, their tastes, and their sensual indulgences. Nay, let them tax their seminaries of learning, their institutions devoted to human science, and even the grounds in which the unconscious bones of their ancestors repose, rather than invade with mercenary exactions the edifices devoted to the worship of Almighty God and to the teachings of our duty to Him and to our neighbors." Continuing, he says: "The scheme should be repudiated and denounced in all its parts. One can hardly debate it without a feeling of abasement. It is not a subject for human logic. It is not a problem of profit and loss, to be argued by religious obligation on one side and financial cupidity on the other. It is a matter of instinct, of inborn reverence, of the consciousness which every mind, not perverted by the sophistications of worldly science, has of its own immeasurable inferiority to the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, and of the homage it owes Him as its creator and redeemer. There is something revolting to the moral sense in its normal state in the idea of making a mercenary profit out of an edifice consecrated to His service. When this inner sense is wanting, argument is fruitless." And in conclusion: "I do not believe that any community which seeks to throw its secular expenses on the worship of God by levying contributions on the edifices consecrated to His service can long escape the chastisement it provokes. It is not necessary to look for special visitations of ill as manifestations of His displeasure. Cupidity, selfishness, rapacity, the profanation of things which should be held sacred, carry with them, by the force of immutable laws, the retribution denounced by the codes they violate. All religious denominations have the same interest in preventing their houses of worship from being desecrated and secularized by taxation. As was beautifully expressed by Mme. De Stael: 'Their ceremonies are strongly contrasted; but the same sigh of distress, the same petition for support, ascends to heaven from all.' It seems to me that this whole movement is calculated to create in the breasts of reflecting persons a feeling of profound sorrow and unmitigated disgust. The proper mode of treating it is to scout it out of the committee rooms, legislative halls, and social circles which it has defiled by its presence. To give it any countenance would be to furnish new ground for the national reproach too often cast upon us, that the almighty dollar is the chief object of our adoration."

THE SPRINGFIELD RIFLE.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "Master Armorer Allin has been preparing an exhibit of the armory work for the Centennial, which contains in a little space a very complete showing of all the operations that each of the component parts of the Springfield rifle goes through in the process of manufacture. The pieces are fastened on boards, the arranging of which involves an immense deal of care and labor. Thus the barrel goes through no less than forty-seven operations, and a specimen barrel after each is presented with a label giving the name of the operation, the machine by which it is done, and the number that can be done in an hour. First the original barrel mold is rolled eight times, the capacity of each rolling machine being eighteen an hour, straightened with a hand-hammer at the rate of thirty-one an hour, bored at the rate of fourteen an hour the first time, and again at the rate of three an hour, and so on to the end, the sights being added at the twenty-third operation, the rifling being done at the thirty-first, until the rough-looking cylinder with which the process began comes out the nicely-finished rifle-barrel. Similarly the bayonet requires forty-five operations, besides twenty-three on its fastening, and other parts in proportion, and just the effect of each operation and the gradual process of each piece is set forth in a very interesting and instructive manner. The barrel takes up two of these boards, which are about a yard square; the stock, which goes through ten operations, takes another, and the bayonet another. The parts which are peculiar to the breech-loading system take two boards, one being occupied by the forty-six processes of the receiver, while the other pieces of the system, including the breech-block, thumb-piece, hinge-pin, extractor, cam latch, extractor, and smaller pieces require no less than 146 specimens. The board to show the mountings of the rifle, such as the bands, butt plate, trigger, guard, tip, swivel, and ramrod stop, contains 175 pieces, the largest number of any board. Ramrods and bayonet scabbards are by themselves, the ramrod going through twenty-seven operations, and the scabbard and spring fifteen. The components of the lock, on another board, require 135 pieces, and the rear sight requires seventy-three operations, which are shown by themselves. Besides these ten, showing the components of the rifle, another contains those parts of a rifle carbine that are different in size, and two more are to show the swords and scabbards used by cadets and infantry and cavalry officers, making about eight hundred and fifty pieces in all. The boards are all symmetrically arranged, and reflect great credit on the taste and diligence of the master armorer. This display, which is so instructive in itself, will be doubly so in Philadelphia, where the frames will be hung close by the armory machinery, and each will be of great use in explaining the other."

COMMISSIONER BINGHAM.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says: "We understand that Hon. William Bingham, of this city, quite unexpectedly to him, and entirely unsolicited, was some time ago tendered from Washington an appointment as one of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and that he has since received his commission as such. For business intelligence and sterling integrity the Government would have had to go far before it could have found a person more capable of being useful to the country in such a place; and as an honorary and unsolicited appointment, involving no doubt considerable time and attention without any compensation whatever, except the satisfaction of performing public duty in a very difficult department of the Government, it could not have been more worthily bestowed than upon our honored townsman."

ROBBED IN A SLEEPING CAR.

The Albany *Journal* of Thursday evening says: "Assemblyman Killian, of New-York, and Sheriff Daggett, of Brooklyn, came up from New-York on the train which reached here at 6 o'clock this morning. Both occupied compartments in a sleeping car. When they awoke this morning they found that their gold watches had been stolen during the night, together with a small sum of money belonging to Killian. The watches were in the gentlemen's vests, which hung from the berths, and were severed from the chains, which, strangely enough, were not taken by the thief, who is supposed to have left the train at Hudson. This is the second watch Mr. Killian has lost since he has been in the Legislature."

ARBOR DAY IN KANSAS.

The Legislature of Kansas at its late session, by concurrent resolution, requested the Executive to designate a day to be known as "Arbor Day," and to recommend a proper and general observance of the same throughout the State. Gov. Osborn has accordingly issued a proclamation setting apart Saturday, April 1, as such, and inviting all the good people of the State to devote that day, or a portion thereof, to the work of beautifying the country by the planting of trees and shrubbery, especially commending to the popular care the streets, highways, and public reservations of every character.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CASE OF H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

DECISION OF JUDGE BLATCHFORD IN THE UNDERVALUATION SUITS—THE DEFENDANTS' DEMURRERS SUSTAINED.

Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court yesterday rendered a decision on the demurrers of the defendants in the suits of the United States against Horace B. Claflin, John Claflin, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, William S. Dunn, Deter N. Force, Daniel Robinson, and William H. Talcott, (H. B. Claflin & Co.,) to recover the sums of $94,000 and $560,000, respectively, for alleged undervaluation in importations and penalties. The demurrers were argued at great length some time ago, the points raised being as follows: First, that counts 7, 9, 11, and 13 of No. 2, being under the act of 1823 and on transactions occurring since the Revised Statutes were passed, are bad; second, all the counts for double values are bad, because section 2 of the act of March 3, 1823, was repealed by section of the act of July 18, 1866, as to all subsequent transactions; third, the fine of not less than $50, an not more than $5,000, imposed by the act of 1866, section 4, and Revised Statutes 3,082, is not a civil remedy but a punishment for crime; fourth, all the counts in both declarations are insufficient, because in none of them is it charged that the defendants had any actual intention to defraud the United States.

The decision is of considerable length, and is mostly of a technical nature. Judge Blatchford holds that the second section of the act of March 3, 1823, must be regarded as repealed by section 5,596 of the Revised Statutes, and the effect of such repeal is to destroy the right of the plaintiff to recover under that section, in respect to acts done after the enactment of the Revised Statutes. Therefore, counts 7, 9, 11, and 13 of declaration No. 2 are bad. He continues:

"By section 5,597 of the Revised Statutes it is provided that the repeal of the several acts embraced in the Revised Statutes shall not affect any right accruing or accrued in any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal, but all rights and liabilities under said acts shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal had not been made; and by section 5,598 it is provided that all offenses committed, and all penalties or forfeitures under any statute embraced in the Revised Statutes prior to said repeal, may be prosecuted and punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if said repeal had not been made. Thereupon the question arises whether the second section of the act of 1823, on which the counts for double the value of the imported goods are founded in these cases, was in force at the time of the enactment of the Revised Statutes, or whether it had been superseded and virtually repealed by the enactment of the fourth and other sections of the act of July 18, 1866."

Various authorities and opinions are cited on this question, and Judge Blatchford then holds as follows:

"In accordance with these views, it must be held that the omission to enact in the Revised Statutes the second section of the act of 1823, while another portion of that act is enacted in the Revised Statutes, is a legislative declaration by Congress that on the 1st of December, 1873, and prior to the enactment of the Revised Statutes, the second section of the act of 1823 was not in force, but had been repealed or superseded. It could have been repealed or superseded only by the act of 1866, and it must be held that Congress has declared by statute that, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court in Stockwell vs. The United States, the second section of the act of 1823 was superseded by the act of 1866, and was not in force after the act of 1866 was enacted. The authority of Congress to declare by statute the existing state of statutory law, has been recognized and upheld by the Supreme Court. * * * The question thus presented as to whether causes of action falling within the terms of the second section of the act of 1823, and which arose prior to the enactment of the Revised Statutes on the 22d of June, 1874, can be prosecuted on or after the latter date, has been heretofore ruled by me in favor of such prosecution, on the ground that the Supreme Court had held that the act of 1866 did not repeal the second section of the act of 1823. But the views above presented as to the effect of section 5,596 of the Revised Statutes in the particulars referred to, were not as fully considered as they now have been. It follows that all the odd numbered counts in both the declarations, must be held bad.

As to the even numbered counts, all those in suit No. 1, and counts 2, 4, and 6 in suit No. 2, are founded on section 4 of the act of 1866, while counts 8, 10, 12, and 14 in suit No. 2 are founded on section 3,082 of the Revised Statutes. These sections are substantially identical. It was decided by the Supreme Court in Stockwell vs. The United States, that the fourth section of the act of 1866 was designed to punish as a crime that which before had subjected an offender to only civil liability. Besides the forfeiture of the offending merchandise, the only penalty imposed is that the offender shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $5,000 nor less than $50, or be imprisoned for any time not exceeding two years, or both. This fine is manifestly a fine not to be recovered by a civil action, but to be imposed after a conviction on a trial for a crime, as a punishment for which the court may, in its discretion, inflict imprisonment, either with or without the imposition of a fine. No such imprisonment can be inflicted as the result of a civil action. Moreover, this is an action of debt, and in each of the even-numbered counts, the plaintiffs claim the sum of $5,000 as a debt. But the statute does not impose a penalty or fine of $5,000, or of any other definite sum, or of any sum which can be reduced to a certainty otherwise than by the discretion of the court in fixing such sum after a verdict on a trial. There can be no verdict for any definite sum. Debt lies only when a sum certain is due to the plaintiff, or a sum which can be reduced to a certainty, so as to form the basis of a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for a sum certain. It follows that all the even-numbered counts are bad. The demurrers are sustained."

George Bliss, District Attorney, for the United States, Hon. W. M. Evarts and Elihu Root for the defendants.

JAY GOULD AND BLACK FRIDAY.

TRIAL OF THE ACTION OF DE WITT C. TAYLOR AGAINST GOULD AND OTHERS.

The trial of the suit of De Witt C. Taylor against Jay Gould and others before Judge Barrett, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, attracts daily large numbers of spectators, who fill the court-room to its utmost capacity. Among them are many whose faces are well known on Wall street. The cross-examination of Albert Speyers was continued. The witness considered Fisk's refusal to pay a margin as a virtual abandonment of all contracts; Fisk the witness regarded as a scamp. After some objections the witness said he was requested by Gould to go to Germany in 1871 or 1872 for one year as the representative of the Erie Railway; Gould offered him $20,000 for the year; the witness spoke of these claims against Gould, and the latter said he did not owe them; witness accepted the offer.

Charles C. Allen, after being affirmed, was sworn on the Bible in addition. He testified that in September, 1869, while a partner of the firm of Heath & Co., he had been directed by his principal to transfer $1,500,000 of gold they were carrying to Smith, Gould & Martin; this was the day before "Black Friday;" on the morning of this latter day witness arrived at his office and saw Messrs. Fisk and Gould and Henry Smith in the private office; witness on his arrival reported the market to Fisk, Gould, and Hatch, gold being at 150; during the day witness saw Mr. Speyers come into the private office and report to Fisk what purchases he had made; Fisk went over to where Gould was lying on the sofa and whispered to him; Fisk then returned to Mr. Speyers and told him to go on buying; the witness asked Fisk whether he had sent to the Gold Exchange an order to buy a million dollars; this order was received by witness in the gold-room; Fisk said, "Yes," and asked whether he had executed the order, and witness replied that he had not; witness asked Gould if it was all right, and was told it was; Gould saw the order, and heard what witness said; witness executed the order, paying over 150 for the gold. The witness was then cross-examined in regard to stock brokerage terms. He said that "bulls" operate to raise prices, and "bears" to depress them; a "pool" was a combination of either class for a common purpose. The witness had had a number of litigations with Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., and William Heath & Co.; these parties were all united together in the same litigations, which have not terminated yet. A great deal of unimportant testimony followed as to the position of the sofa on which Gould was lying in Mr. Heath's back office on the day of the panic.

John P. Persch, then called as a witness, said he loaned out gold at 140 for Smith, and when the gold fell to 135 he called on Smith, Gould & Martin for $53,500 to make good the deficiency, and they gave him their certified check for the amount; on Saturday morning witness was restrained by an injunction order of Judge Barnard from going to the Gold Room as the agent of Smith, Gould & Martin and buying for them; witness a few days afterward gave back to Smith $1,000,000 in gold, which he was carrying for the firm, and received their check for $15,000 to pay the persons to whom he had loaned; witness sold gold to Speyers on the Thursday and Friday; the latter transaction was not closed, and witness had a claim upon Gould; witness called on the latter in March, 1871, and said he had come to see whether Gould would not settle in regard to the gold bought by Mr. Speyers on "Black Friday;" Gould said he knew the latter's purchases were for their account, but that witness should go and see Smith, and that whatever Smith did would be all right; Smith took the witness to the Erie Railway offices and introduced him into the President's office, saying, "Mr. Gould, here is Mr. Persch come to settle with you about your Black Friday transactions;" Gould took witness aside and said that if he would sign a release in full, embracing the claims against Messrs. Smith, Bach, Martin, and Fisk he would give witness a check for $250 and would buy 300 or 400 shares of stock for him, so that he could make $3,000 or $4,000; Gould sent witness to Mr. Shearman's room; Mr. Shearman there drew up the release, which witness signed and took it out to Gould; the latter handed witness a check for $250 on the Tenth National Bank and said he would buy him the stock; Mr. Gould never bought witness the stock; witness took down a letter from Shearman to Smith stating that the release was now in the hands of Gould.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue appointed William A. Seaver yesterday, Receiver of the property in controversy in the old suit of Lewis P. Rollwagen against Magdalena Hermann or Rollwagen.

Further argument, without result, was had before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the motion for leave to lease the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad to the Twenty-third Street Railway Company.

Edward Carroll, Michael Kerrigan, and James McQuade were placed on trial before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, on the charge of robbing the liquor store of John Ritterlane, No. 424 West street, on Jan. 16. They were acquitted.

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Kilbreth held Delia Bemis in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 167 Greene street. Julia Harris and Julia Hines, two of the inmates, were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

The case of Charles R. Beckwith, the alleged defaulter, of Babbitt's Soap Manufactory, was brought before Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. The court remarked that the writ was not properly directed, and dismissed it.

Judge Curtis, in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, reserved his decision in the matter of reducing the bail or vacating the order of arrest had against C. A. Byrne in the suit of Augustin Daly. Byrne is the proprietor of the New-York *Dramatic News* which contained what Mr. Daly calls a libel on "Pique."

The jury before Judge Van Vorst, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, gave a verdict for the defendants in the case of Jeremiah Crowley against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad, in which the plaintiff sued to recover for injuries occasioned by his being knocked into an excavation by one of the defendants' cars.

In the bankruptcy proceedings in relation to the estate of the firm of Funk & Steinhardt, composed of Gen. Augustus Funk and Ephraim B. Steinhardt, the creditors have accepted the proposition of Mr. Steinhardt to settle on a basis of ten cents on the dollar, payable in cash within ten days after the approval of the composition by the court.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Abraham Twaddle, aged nineteen, of Eighty-first street and Third avenue, charged with two separate thefts, admitted having stolen three lap-robes from the stable of George W. Vanderwater, No. 164 East Eighty-fifth street, on the 22d inst. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Twaddle to four years and six months in the State Prison.

William F. Kintzing obtained from Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a writ of error to carry to the General Term of the Supreme Court the cases of Thomas Lewis and George W. Lomas, who were tried and convicted in the December term of the General Sessions, of the larceny of $100 by trick and device, and were sentenced to five years imprisonment in the State Prison.

George and Alexander Pollock, two Scotchmen, arrived in this City on Wednesday last and started out to see the sights. They came upon William Blair, at No. 199 Chambers street, and became engaged in an altercation with him, during which Blair was badly beaten and the two Scotchmen were arrested. Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, sent them to the island for one month each.

The studio of Solomon Busack, at No. 113 Third avenue, was broken into and robbed, on Jan. 15, of a tin box containing $200 in money, a gold eye-glass, gold chain, silver watch, silver-mounted revolver, bank-book, and policy of insurance. A week afterward the Police arrested Edward Hart, and found in his possession the revolver stolen from Mr. Busack. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Hart was found guilty of receiving stolen goods and sentenced by Judge Gildersleeve to one year in the State Prison.

Cornelius O'Brien, a bartender, was taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on complaint of his wife, who charges him with having abandoned her about six weeks ago. O'Brien, on being questioned by Justice Kasmire as to his reasons for abandoning his wife, replied that she was a strong, able-bodied woman, and he did not see any reason why she should not support herself. The Justice required him to furnish $400 bail for his good behavior, and to pay $5 per week toward his wife's support.

A motion was made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners in the opening of the Fort Washington Ridge Road. The confirmation was opposed on the grounds that the Department of Public Works had no power to take the initiative in appropriating lands for streets, and that the Central Park Commissioners had exhausted their power in the matter. Hugh L. Cole, who appeared for the Commissioners, argued in favor of the confirmation of the report. Decision was reserved.

The taking of testimony was closed yesterday in the case of Herman Funcke against the New-York Mutual Insurance Company before Judge Sanford, in Part I. of the Superior Court, and counsel will begin their summing up to-day. Among the points of interest was the testimony of Thomas H. Jones, Jr., formerly bookkeeper of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, who testified that what purported to be his signature on a bill for rent of room No. 40 at the hotel, in December, 1872, was not genuine. This bill was attached as an exhibit to "Spence" Pettis' deposition in the case. Pettis said he was in concealment at the hotel for ten days altering the check already referred to in the action.

Justices Morgan, Smith, and Murray presided yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, and disposed of thirty-five cases of minor importance. John M. Geraty was charged with driving a horse, attached to an ash-cart, with sores on his leg. The accused stated that a veterinary surgeon named John O'Hara, had attended the horse and had ordered him to be worked. Dr. O'Hara was called, and during his examination the fact was elicited that he had no diploma. The testimony also showed that the veterinary surgeon who testified on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, had no diploma, and had been practicing for six or seven years without one. Geraty was fined $5.

The case of Augustus Rice against Edward Livermore and Jonathan Luther was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff seeks to recover $5,000, the balance of $10,000 alleged to be due on a contract made in 1863 for the purchase of an interest in a submarine apparatus for the removal of torpedoes. The defendants allege that they were misled by false representations made by the plaintiff, who claimed that the contrivance had been commended by Gen. Gillmore, and had been adopted by the Government for the removal of torpedoes from Charlestown Harbor. This was not the case, and the defendants, therefore, set up a counter claim for the $5,000 which they did pay in. The case is still on.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The following case was heard in the United States Supreme Court to-day:

No. 190.—*Chamberlain vs. St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, Southern Minnesota Railroad Company, et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—This was a bill filed by the appellant for himself and all other holders of State railroad bonds issued by Minnesota to the Southern Minnesota Corporation, to establish an equitable trust upon certain lands originally granted to the Territory of Minnesota by Congress, and by the State of Minnesota to that corporation, and upon its road-bed and franchise to secure the holders of such lands, the allegation being that the State has since come into possession of the road and the lands and has transferred them to the defendant companies, one of which, although of the same name, is a new company. It is alleged that these companies took title with knowledge of the rights of the complainant and those for whom he acts, and that the transfer is a violation by the State of the trust reposed in it. The prayer is that the companies turn over all their property, lands, evidences of debt, &c. The decision below sustained the defendant companies, and that decision is assigned as error here. G. E. Cole and William M. Evarts for appellant; Palmer & Horn for appellees.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, on motion of Mr. James Lowndes, Samuel Lord, Jr., and Charles Richardson Miles, of Charleston, S. C., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

Case No. 190.—*Selah Chamberlain, appellant, vs. The St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Gordon E. Cole, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. E. C. Palmer and Mr. James Gelfillan for the appellees, and conducted by Mr. William M. Evarts for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 30.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 14.—Fisher vs. Bants.—Argument resumed and concluded. No. 10.—Henry W. Winthrop, Executor, &c., respondent, vs. Harriet B. McKim et al., appellants.—Argued by E. S. Van Winkle for appellant and S. P. Nash for respondent. No. 101.—Ansou U. Becker, appellant, vs. George Howard et al., respondents.—Argued by George W. Cothran, of counsel for appellant, and by S. S. Rogers for respondents. No. 103.—Hugh McGee, respondent, vs. Benjamin Wood, appellant.—Upon motion of E. L. Sanderson for respondent, judgment affirmed by default. No. 104.—The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphans' House, respondent, vs. the Buffalo Hydraulic Association et al., appellants.—Argued by E. Thayer for appellants, and by George W. Cothran for respondent. No. 43.—Charles Shultz, respondent vs. Clarissa L. Crane, Executrix, &c., et al., appellants.—Argued by T. H. Baldwin, of counsel for appellants, and by George W. Carpenter for respondents. No. 362.—Bahr Jacobowsky, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.—Submitted. No. 108.—The Agricultural National Bank vs. Hiram G. Sheffield.—Passed. No. 109.—Thomas Foster et al., Executor, &c., respondents, vs. Melancthon Fleet et al., appellants.—Argued by William H. Onderdonk for appellants, and D. McMahon for respondents. Adjourned.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, March 31, 1876: Nos. 110, 113, 116, 122, 123, 124, 125, 129.

MR. LANGE AGAINST JUDGE BENEDICT.

The case of Edward Lange against Charles L. Benedict was argued before the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. It came up on appeal from an order at Special Term, directing judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer to the complaint. The plaintiff sued to recover damages for false imprisonment, resulting from his sentence by the defendant as United States Circuit Court Judge. Lange was convicted of technical offenses which were punishable by $200 fine or an imprisonment for one year. He received both sentences from the defendant on Nov. 3, 1873, but when his case was brought up for review on a writ of habeas corpus the court resentenced him to the imprisonment, but took away the fine. The point in the case is whether Judge Benedict can in such a case be held protected from personal liability by virtue of his office.

A CHASE AFTER THIEVES.

Two men went into the grocery store of Henry Faber, No. 128 Clinton place, yesterday morning, and one of them requested the clerk, Charles Miller, to fill a pail with coal for him. Miller went to the coal-box, and the man who had made the request jumped over the counter and took from the till all the money it contained—$17 08. He then jumped back over the counter, when Miller caught sight of him, and as the man ran away from the store he cried out "Stop thief." Officer Kenny gave chase, following the man across the Washington Parade Ground into Wooster street, thence into West Third street, where he ran into a liquor store. He ran through the store and jumped over two fences in the rear, the officer following in close pursuit, and finally succeeding in effecting his capture in Wooster street. At the station-house he said his name was George Murray, and that his residence was No. 108 King street. He was taken before Justice Kilbreth, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, who held him in $500 bail to answer.

MARINE COURT JUDGES OBSTINATE.

The Marine Court Judges met yesterday, Chief Justice Shea presiding, but did not then take, nor have they at any previous meeting taken, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, any action looking to the recognition and assignment to duty of Mr. James P. Sinnott as the successor of Judge Alexander Spaulding. They are of the opinion that the question of the regularity of the appointment of Mr. Sinnott by Gov. Tilden, without submitting the name to the Senate, is one between the Governor and the Senate exclusively, and they intend to take no action in reference to recognizing or assigning Mr. Sinnott until this question has been disposed of.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Order to Show Cause Granted.—Miller vs. Halsey; Hecker vs. Hecker; National Bank of Scotland vs. Nicol et al.; Turner vs. Clark; Naismith vs. Nicol et al.; Welstein vs. Oehninger et al.

In the Matter of Kissam.—I desire to see counsel.

Connolly vs. Connolly.—Is not this the case in which a former application for divorce was denied?

Orders Granted.—Pessels vs. Pessels; Hall vs. Hall; Rollwagen vs. Hermann.

In the Matter of Larkin.—Memorandum.

Brown vs. Torrey et al.—Bond approved.

Naismith vs. Nicol.—Motion granted, without stay; laches such as to deprive defendant of delay.

Lyddy vs. McLean.—Sureties not sufficient.

Whitney vs. Whitney.—Want proof of notice of confirmation.

Bessinger vs. Bessinger.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

National Bank of Scotland vs. Nicol.—Motion granted, without stay.

Devlin vs. Shannon.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

By Judge Daniels.

Sixth Avenue Railroad Company vs. Kerr.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Weinfeld vs. Johnston.—Decree signed.

Schafer vs. The Germania Bank of the City of New-York, impleaded, &c.—Order settled.

By Judge Curtis.

Tyng vs. Marsh et al.—Order settled.

Orders Granted.—Clark vs. Murphy et al.; Black vs. Dovling et al.; Godfrey et al. vs. Thompson et al.; Forest vs. Forest; Pond vs. Calm et al.

Smith vs. Orow et al.—Reference ordered.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
80—Finck vs. Ruger, &c.
91—Mudge vs. Obrieght.
122—Miller vs. Cruger.
126—Lewis vs. Ross, Pres.
161—Whiton vs. Mowry.
226—Boyd vs. Gilham.
246—Nichols vs. Jessup.
266—O'Brien vs. Board of Assessors.
277—Brown vs. N. Y. Enamel Paint Co.
291—Soc. for Ref'f of Juv. Del. vs. Hackauff.
292—Same vs. Kramer.

Nos.
319—Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Del. vs. Brill, &c.
347—Smith vs. Squire.
350—Rucker vs. Mead.
351—Same vs. Same.
352—Smith vs. Mead.
353—Same vs. Same.
354—Same vs. Same.
357—Kilbreth vs. Hoge.
358—Blatt vs. Hayes.
358½—Grant vs. Jonas.
360—Redmond, &c., versus Charter Oak Life Insurance Compa'y.
361—Barkley vs. Ortel.

SUPREME—COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
38—Holmes vs. Lissburger.
62—The People ex rel. Lyon vs. Smith.
73—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—The Meriden Malleable Iron Co. vs. Bandman.
19—Kiersted et al. vs. The Orange & A. R. R. Co.
174½—Calvo vs. Davies.
175—The People ex rel. Mordaunt vs. Fowler.
177—Dutchess Co. Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Hachfield.

Nos.
178—Kiersted et al. vs. The Orange & Alexandria R. R. Co.
179—Van Schaick et al. vs. Higgins.
181—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Whiton.
182—Packer, survivor, &c., vs. Nevins et al.
184—Post et al. vs. Weil.
186—Hermann vs. Gilbert, impleaded.
187—Fowler vs. Wood.
188—Harrington et al. vs. Gomperts et al.
189—Hann vs. Voorhis.
190—Simon et al. vs. Huot et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Barrett, J.

Case on.—No. 1227—Taylor vs. Gould.

No day calendar. Short cause calendar set down for this part will be transferred to Part II.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

January Term continued; held in Common Pleas Part II. Room. Adjourned until Monday, May 15.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
1240—Graham vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2340—Whitman vs. Bondy et al.
2538—Black vs. Maltby.
2654—Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co. vs. Elliott.
2502—Lindenmeyer vs. Brownson.
1780—Odell et al. vs. Harrison.
2630—Claflin et al. vs. Walsh.

Nos.
1708—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.
1504½—Fisher vs. Crosby.
1772½—N. Y. S. Loan and Trust Co. vs. Palmer, Jr. et al.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.
2514—Butler et al. vs. Dunscombe.
2470—Dingee et al. vs. Fleischmann.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2669—Kelly et al. vs. Scripture.
2671—McKenna vs. Scripture.
2283—The People ex rel. Browne vs. O'Brien et al.
2603—Brown et al. vs. Northrop.
972—Gunzenhausen, Adm'r, vs. Lyons et al.
1904—Hendrick vs. Andrew
2723—West vs. Niehuson et al.
2631—Wolt et al. vs. Burke.
2691—Tuthill vs. Kessler.
2395—Woodruff vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co.
2791—Morrison vs. Dunscomb.

Nos.
2529—Rogue De Lara vs. Duncan.
2647—Wertheimer versus Strauss et al.
2649—May et al. vs. Strauss et al.
2651—Muller vs. Strauss et al.
2653—May et al. vs. Strauss et al.
2695—Stiefeld et al. vs. Strauss et al.
2273—N. Y. State Loan and Trust Co. vs. LeBaron
2427—The Faneuil Hall Nat. B'k vs. Marshall
2429—Same vs. Same.
2093—Holey vs. Van Buren.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sanford, J.

Case on—No. 1217—Funke et al. vs. N. Y. Mut. Ins. Co. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 3.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. 35—Ross, Jr., vs. Martin et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Case on—No. 1978—O'Gorman vs. Kamack. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PARTS II. AND III.

Adjourned until first Monday of April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Jeremiah Sullivan, felonious assault and battery.
Matthew Kerwin, James Kerwin, Frank Burke, felonious assault and battery.
John Clair, burglary.

Ernest Picot, grand larceny.
James Wright, Jacob Coben, grand larceny.
Thomas Lynch, assault with intent to steal.
Michael McKenna, escaped prisoner.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 42¼	100 Lake Shore........ 61
500 Un. Min. Co...s3. 1⅜	1500 do........ 61⅛
100 Mich. Central.... 61¼	300 do......s3. 61
10 do......s3. 61	100 do......s5. 60⅞
700 do........ 61	500 do........ 61
800 Western Union... 67⅞	25 do........ 61¼
1800 do......b3. 68	100 do......s3. 61
500 do........ 68	600 do........ 61⅛
700 do......s3. 67⅞	100 do......s3. 61
500 do........ 68	100 do......s5. 61
400 do......s3. 68	300 do......s3. 61⅛
200 do........ 68⅛	600 do......c. 61¼
300 Pacific Mail...b3. 21⅛	800 do......s3. 61¼
200 do........ 21⅛	10 Rock Island......110½
200 do........ 20⅞	100 N. J. Southern... 1½
600 do........ 20¾	200 North-western..c. 41⅞
700 Erie Railway..... 19⅝	800 do........ 42
2000 do........ 19½	100 do......c. 42
100 N. Y. C. & Hud....113¾	100 North-west. Pf..c. 62¼
34 do........113¼	100 do........ 62⅜
100 do......c.113¾	100 St. Paul........ 42
100 do......b3.114	200 do......b3. 42
300 do........114	100 do......s3. 41⅞
100 Ohio & Miss....c. 19⅞	50 do........ 41¾
200 do......s3. 19⅞	100 St. Paul Pref..... 67⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......b. c.121¼	$7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......b. c.119
45,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.121⅛	13,000 U.S. 5s, R.,'81.128⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$7,000 M. 6s, F.,'94-5.104½	100 Cen. of N. J...b.c.107⅜
4,000 M. 6s, L. B...b.c.104	100 Ill. Central....b.c.100
4,000 Mo. 6s, H. & S.J.Is.,'87.b.c.104	10 do........ 99½
8,000 Ohio 6s, '86...113¾	100 do........100
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 24	100 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 61⅛
1,000 C.& O.1st,c.on. 33½	100 do......c. 60⅞
2,000 L. & W.B. Con. 96½	300 do........ 60¾
1,000 M.&S.P.7 3-10. 97½	300 do........ 60⅞
9,000 do......b.c. 97½	50 L.S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 61⅜
10,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.102½	200 do......s7. 61⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. C. S. F.....b.c. 88	200 do........ 61¼
2,000 C. & N.W. Con.104	500 do......s3. 61⅛
5,000 C.&N.W.C.G.B. 93½	200 do......s3. 61
5,000 C. & N. W. 1st.104½	1800 do........ 61
11,000 North Mo. 1st. 95	1500 do........ 60⅞
1,000 do........ 95⅛	400 do........ 60¾
1,000 O. & M. 2d..... 78⅝	100 do......s3. 60⅞
2,000 do........ 78½	800 do........ 60⅞
2,000 C. P. S. A. B...112½	20 do........ 61¼
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st...105½	400 do......s3. 60⅞
5,000 do......b.c.105⅜	200 do......s5. 60¾
4,000 P.R. of Mo.1st. 91½	1300 do........ 60¾
1,000 do......b.c. 90⅞	25 Del., L. & West...119¼
5,000 P. R. of Mo. 2d. 80	200 C. & N. W...b.c.s3. 42
7,000 St.L.& I.M. 1st.101¾	100 do........ 41⅞
1,000 W.U.T.R.1900.100	600 do........ 41¾
1,000 C.So.1st, c. on. 67	100 do......c. 41⅝
5,000 Nash. & D. 1st. 89	400 do........ 41⅝
11,000 L.&N.Con.,'98. 94⅜	15 do........ 41½
10,000 do........ 94½	5 C. & N. W.Pf...b.c. 62
3,000 M.,K.&T.C.S.F. 61¼	100 Chi. & R. I...b.c.110¼
4,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s........b.c.109¾	50 do........110⅜
6,000 C.P. G.B.b.c.c.108	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 3⅞
200 W. U. Tel....b.c. 68	100 do......b3. 4
200 do........ 68⅛	20 P.,F.W.&C.G.b.c.102¾
200 do........ 68	7 N.Y.,N.H. & H.b.c.158
500 do........ 67⅞	50 Chi., B. & Q..b.c.118¼
200 do......s3. 68	100 N. J. South...b.c. 1¾
500 Union M. Co. of Tenn...b.c.s3. 1⅜	200 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 19¾
500 do......s3. 1¼	300 C. M. & St. P..b.c. 42⅛
5 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 87	400 do........ 42¼
200 Pac. Mail....b.c. 20⅞	700 do........ 42⅛
900 do........ 20¾	700 do........ 42
800 do........ 20⅝	100 do........ 41⅞
200 do........ 20½	100 do......c. 41¾
300 do........ 20⅜	100 do........ 41¾
400 do........ 20¼	100 do........ 41⅝
800 do........ 20⅛	700 do........ 41½
1000 do......s3. 20	600 do........ 41¼
1000 do......s3. 20⅛	300 do........ 41⅜
1100 do........ 20⅛	700 do........ 41¼
250 N. Y. C. & H...b.c.114	100 do......s3. 41¼
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 19½	100 do........ 41⅜
100 do......b3. 19½	100 do........ 41½
1700 do........ 19⅜	200 do........ 41½
4000 do......s3. 19¼	200 do........ 41⅝
1000 do........ 19¼	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 67½
600 do......b3. 19⅜	200 do........ 67¼
	900 do........ 67
	500 do........ 66¾
	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 15
	100 do........ 14¾
	10 Germ'n-Amer.Bk. 78
	25 U. S. Express.... 70½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.5s,R.,'81.118⅛	1300 Lake Shore...... 60⅞
23,000 U. S. 10-40, C.119⅜	1500 do........ 60½
15,000 Mil. & St. P. C. S. F.......c. 88	100 do........ 60⅝
3,000 do........ 88⅛	100 do......s4. 60½
5,000 do......b3. 88⅛	1700 do........ 60⅝
10,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 78½	100 do......s5. 60⅝
500 N. Y. C. & H...114	600 do........ 60¾
300 West. Union...s3. 67¾	100 do......s3. 60⅝
500 do........ 67⅞	1800 do........ 60⅝
3300 do........ 67¾	100 North-western Pf. 62
200 do......s3. 68	100 do........ 62¼
500 do........ 68⅛	100 St. Paul........ 41½
100 do........ 68	300 do........ 41⅜
300 Mich. Central.... 61	100 do......s10. 41¼
100 do........ 60⅞	200 do........ 41¼
100 do......b3. 61	600 do........ 41⅛
100 Panama.........134	100 do........ 41½
200 Pacific Mail..s15. 20⅛	500 do........ 41⅝
200 do........ 20¼	300 do........ 41¾
100 do......s3. 20⅜	100 do......b3. 41¾
600 do........ 20¼	100 St. Paul Pref..... 66⅝
200 do......b3. 20½	100 do........ 66½
400 do........ 20¼	100 do........ 66¼
100 do......s3. 20½	400 do........ 66
100 Union Pacific..... 63½	100 do........ 66⅜
300 do........ 63¼	500 do......s3. 66¾
300 do........ 63	900 do........ 67
1300 Erie Railway... 19¼	100 C., C., C. & I..... 55½
700 do......s3. 19⅛	100 N. J. Central.....107
5100 do........ 19¼	50 do........107¼
2400 do........ 19⅛	100 Tol. & Wab........ 3¾
600 do......s3. 19⅛	100 Pac. of Mo....b3. 15
1200 do........ 19⅜	100 do......s3. 15⅛
200 do......c. 19½	100 do........ 15¼
1200 do........ 19½	200 do......s3. 15¼
300 do......s3. 19⅜	100 do........ 15½
1700 do........ 19½	200 do......s3. 15½
400 do........ 19⅜	200 do........ 15¼
500 do......s3. 19¼	100 do......s20. 15
500 North-western... 41⅝	300 do........ 15⅛
300 do........ 41⅞	100 C., C. & I. C.....b3. 4¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s.. 69¼	100 C., C., C & I...b.c. 55¼
3,000 Mo.6s,L.B.b.c.104	8 do........ 55¾
1,000 Mo. 6s H.& St. J.,iss.b.c.'87s.104	400 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 60¾
5,000 N. J. C. 1st.n.113⅞	300 do......c. 60¾
6,000 C. & N. W. C...103¾	400 do........ 60⅞
5,000 Chi.&N. W. C. C. G. Bs......b3. 93	300 do......s3. 61
1,000 Mor.&E.C.Co.b.c.108	1200 do........ 61⅛
3,000 L., B. & W.1st. 35	3800 do........ 61
4,000 L. & W. B. C... 96½	2100 do........ 60⅞
4,000 N. Mo. 1st...... 95⅛	100 do......c. 60⅞
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.108	1100 do........ 60¾
1,000 Un. Pacific1st.105⅛	1000 do........ 60⅝
7,000 do........105¼	800 do......s30. 60⅝
2,000 C.C. & I.C.1st. 51	1500 do......s3. 60½
1,000 A. & T.H.2d Pf. 91	3100 do........ 60½
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 89	3100 do......s3. 60⅜
3,000 L. & N. C.,'98. 94½	1600 do........ 60⅜
4,000 M. & St. P. C. & M. Div...b.c. 97½	2700 do........ 60¼
5 Ninth Nat. Bank. 77	14 Panama.......b.c.133½
25 do........ 80	20 Cen. of N. J...b.c.107⅜
1000 U.M.C. of T.b.c.. 1⅝	200 C. & N. W..b.c.b3. 42
109 P.C.,L.&P.Co.b.c.104¼	100 do........ 41⅞
37 Del.&H.C.Co.b.c.120	400 do........ 41¾
50 At. & P. Tel...b.c. 19	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 62½
300 W. U. Tel....b.c. 68	100 do........ 62⅝
400 do......s3. 68	100 do........ 62½
400 do........ 67⅞	100 do........ 62⅜
100 do......s3. 67¾	100 Chi. & R. I....b.c.110⅜
5 American Ex.... 61½	100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 3¾
133 Wells-FargoEx.b.c.86¼	100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 19⅝
50 do........ 86½	100 C.,M.& St.P..b.c. 41¾
100 Pacific Mail...b.c. 20½	600 do........ 41⅞
400 do........ 20⅜	300 do........ 41¾
500 do........ 20½	700 do........ 41½
100 N. Y. & H. R...b.c.114	100 do........ 41⅜
1000 Erie Railway.b.c 19⅝	200 C.,M.& S.P.Pf.b.c. 66½
1100 do........ 19¾	100 do........ 66⅝
300 do......b3. 19⅞	300 do........ 66½
2200 do........ 19¾	10 do........ 66¾
1000 do........ 19⅝	100 do........ 66½
900 do......s3. 19½	100 do........ 66⅝
1400 do........ 19⅝	100 do........ 66½
1000 do......b3. 19⅝	100 Mich. Cen....b.c. 61⅛
1200 do......s3. 19½	100 do........ 60⅞
2500 do........ 19½	100 do........ 60¾
400 do........ 19⅜	400 do........ 60⅝
25 Dub. & S. C...b.c. 76½	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 17
	200 P. R. of Mo...b.c. 15½
	300 C., C.& I.C.b.c.b5. 5

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20, Reg., '67......121¼	1000 Lake Shore...... 60⅛
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 69⅜	5000 do........ 60
1,000 Gt. W. 2d...... 64	3900 do........ 60⅛
5,000 H. & St.J.8s.C. 77	1200 do........ 60¼
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st...105¼	2000 do........ 60⅛
2,000 Harlem 1st C.120	500 do......s5. 60
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 23¾	700 do........ 60
100 P. C. L. & P. Co..104⅝	700 do......s3. 60
100 do........105	1500 do........ 60
900 Pac. Mail........ 20¼	1200 do......s5. 59⅞
100 do......s3. 20⅜	300 do......s3. 59⅞
100 West. Union..s3. 67¾	400 do........ 60
50 do........ 67¾	500 do......b3. 60⅛
200 do........ 67⅞	500 do........ 60⅛
100 do......b3. 67⅞	200 do......s5. 60
300 do......s3. 67¾	2900 do......s3. 60
100 do........ 67⅞	200 do......s3. 59⅞
50 American Ex.... 60½	100 do......s5. 59⅞
100 Harlem.........139	200 C., C., C. & I...s3. 55
100 Erie Railway..... 19½	300 North-western.... 41⅝
1800 do........ 19⅝	200 do........ 41¾
300 Mich. Central.... 60⅝	100 N. W. Pf........ 62½
200 do......s3. 60½	200 St. Paul.......b3. 41⅜
100 do........ 60½	100 do........ 41⅜
100 do........ 60⅝	400 do........ 41¼
200 Illinois Central.. 99	500 do......s3. 41⅛
100 Ohio & Miss...... 19¾	100 St. Paul Pf....b3. 66½
200 Han & St. Jo..... 16⅞	100 do......s3. 66
100 Rock Island......110⅜	200 do........ 66
	200 do........ 65⅞

THURSDAY, March 30—P. M.

There was some increase in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, the transactions, however, having been confined chiefly to two or three leading stocks. The temper of speculation was weak, and in most cases a decline was recorded, the lowest figures being current in the late dealings, when there was considerable pressure to sell, on rumors of impending troubles at London in consequence of the heavy fall in Turkish and Egyptian securities and the absence of any definite intelligence from the Railroad Convention at Chicago, which caused a revival of the reports about the railroad war. The chief centre of interest was Lake Shore, which, after frequent fluctuations, declined to 59⅞ under sales of large blocks of the stock, over sixty-two thousand shares changing hands. Erie, which was the next most active stock, after declining to 19⅛, rose to 19⅞, partly in sympathy with the improvement at London, but at the close fell back to 19⅜@19⅝. The North-west and St. Paul shares were weak, the former declining about ½ ₱ cent., and the latter 1@1½ ₱ cent., closing at the lowest point. Pacific Mail, after an early decline from 21⅛ to 20, became steady, and sold at 20¼@20½ throughout the afternoon. Western Union fluctuated between 67¾ and 68⅛, closing at the lowest point. Michigan Central declined from 61¼ to 60½, Union Pacific from 63⅛ to 63, and C., C., C. and I. from 55½ to 55. Missouri Pacific was firm at 15@15½. Among investment shares, Harlem declined to 139, and Illinois Central to 99. New-York Central was firm, and advanced to 114. Panama sold at 134.

The money market to-day exhibited extreme ease, and the ruling rates for call loans were 3@4 ₱ cent., with exceptions toward the close at 2½ ₱ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collaterals. There is no change to report in discounts, which are quoted at 5@6 ₱ cent. for prime names.

The foreign advices reported an uneasy feeling in Egyptian and Turkish securities and a sharp decline in prices, on advices from Constantinople that the April interest on the Turkish bonds will be deferred until July, and heavy orders from Alexandria to sell Egyptians. Considering the depression in these securities, and the fact that to-day was settling day, Consols and United States bonds were firm, prices varying but slightly from those current yesterday. The Bank of England Directors made no change in the minimum rate of discount at their weekly meeting to-day, and the rate remains at 3½ ₱ cent., with three months' bills in the open market discounted at 3 ₱ cent. The bank gained £336,000 sterling for the week ending yesterday, and to-day £356,000 went into the bank on balance. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is reported at 45¼ ₱ cent., against 46½ last week. Consols for money closed at 94⅛@94 3-16, and for the account at 94 3-16@94¼, old 1865s at 105⅝@105¾, 1867s at 108⅛@108¼, 10-40s at 106, and new 5s at 106⅜. Erie advanced to 18. The increase in specie by the Bank of France for the week was 10,902,000 francs. The sterling exchange market was firm at the rates current for several days past, actual business being at about 86¾ for 60 days' bills and 89¾ for demand. The gold speculation was firmer in the early dealings, when sales were made at 113⅞@114, but a decline to 113¾ afterward took place, and the market closed at 113⅞. Cash gold, after loaning flat, was offered more freely, and cost from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying. The specie shipments to Europe by the steam-ship Wieland were $352,000, of which $312,000 was gold coin and the remainder silver.

Government bonds were steady in tone on a small volume of business. In railroad mortgages prices generally made a slight decline, the transactions having been small. State bonds were quiet and firm.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

Gold receipts	$623,492 94
Gold payments	93,213 57
Gold balance	45,611,655 03
Currency receipts	596,568 11
Currency payments	758,014 58
Currency balance	34,930,616 28
Customs	283,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 30.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American gold	113¼	113¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118½	118½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅛	121¼
Bills on London	$4 86¾@$4 87	$4 86¾@$4 87
New-York Central	113	114
Rock Island	110¼	110⅜
Pacific Mail	21⅛	20¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	42	41⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	68	65⅞
Lake Shore	61⅛	59⅞
Chicago and North-western	41⅞	41¾
Chicago and North-western Pref.	62¼	62¼
Western Union	67⅞	67¾
Union Pacific	63	63
Toledo and Wabash	3⅞	3¾
Delaware, Lackawanna and West.	119⅜	119
New-Jersey Central	107	107
Panama	134	134
Erie	19⅝	19⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅜	19¾
C., C. and Ind. Central	4⅞	5
Harlem	140	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	17⅜	16⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	26	26
Michigan Central	61⅜	60⅝
Illinois Central	100	99
Missouri Pacific	14⅞	15⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	114	113¾	1,485
Harlem	139	139	100
Erie	19⅞	19⅛	39,300
Lake Shore	61¼	59⅞	62,475
Wabash	4	3¾	400
North-western	42	41⅝	4,500
North-western Preferred	62⅝	62	1,000
Rock Island	110⅜	110¼	350
Milwaukee & St. Paul	42¼	41⅛	11,050
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	67⅝	65⅞	5,600
New-Jersey Central	107	107	250
Michigan Central	61¼	60½	4,300
Illinois Central	100	99	400
Union Pacific	63½	63	700
C., C., C. & I.	55½	55	400
C., C. & Indiana Central	5	4⅞	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	17	16⅞	300
Ohio & Mississippi	19⅞	19⅝	700
Missouri Pacific	15½	15	1,800
Panama	134	134	100
Western Union	68⅛	67¾	15,650
Pacific Mail	21⅛	20	11,300
Union Mining	1⅝	1¼	2,500
New-Jersey Southern	1¾	1½	200
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.	86¼	86¼	175
Total sales			165,435

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126⅜	126½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅜	121⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122⅜	122½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	118⅜	118⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	118⅞	119⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅛	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅛	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122¾	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122¾	123¼
United States 10-40s, registered	117¾	118
United States 10-40s, coupons	119	119⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	117⅞	118
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118⅜	118½

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $76,000 for interest, and $23,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$29,061,000
Gold balances	1,585,109
Currency balances	1,881,989

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$62,352,470
Currency balances	2,357,658
Gold exchanges	7,348,256
Gold balances	1,304,653

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	33	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	17
Alabama 5s, 1886	33	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	17¼
Alabama 8s, 1886	33	N.C. N.C.R., J. & J.	59
Alabama 8s, 1888	33	N.C.N.C.R., A. & O.	59
Georgia 6s	95	N. C. do.,c. off, J.&J.	45
Ga. 7s, new bds	104¾	F.C. do.,c.off A. & O.	45
Ga. 7s, indorsed	102⅛	N. C. F. Act, 1866	10
Ga. 7s, Gold bds	107	N. C. F. Act, 1868	9
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	102	N. C. N. B., J. & J.	8½
Ill. War Loan	102½	N. C. N. B., A. & O.	8½
Kentucky 6s	102½	N. C. S. T., class 1	3
Louisiana 6s	45	N. C. S. T., class 2	2⅞
La. new bds	45	N. C. S. T., class 3	2½
La. 6s, new F. Debt.	45¼	Ohio 6s, 1881	105
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	45¼	Ohio 6s, 1886	112½
La. 6s, Levee bds	45¼	Rhode Island 6s	107
La. 8s, Levee bds	40	S. C. 6s, J. & J	37
La. 8s, L. B. of '75	45	S. C. 6s, A. & O	37
La. 8s, of 1910	18	S. C. F. Act, 1866	37
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	103	S. C. L. C.,'89, J.& J.	38
Mich. 6s, 1883	105	S. C. L. C.,'89, A.&O.	38
Mich. 7s, 1890	108	S. C. 7s of 1888	38
Mo. 6s due in 1876	101⅜	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	4
Mo. 6s due in 1877	102	Tennessee 6s, old	42¾
Mo. 6s due in 1878	102½	Tennessee 6s, n. b	40
Long B.due'82to90 in.	104	Tenn. 6s, new series.	40
Fund. B. due '94-5	104	Virginia 6s, old	36
Asylum or U. due'92.	103½	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	35½
Han. & St. J.due '76.	101¾	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	35½
Han. & St. J.due '86.	103	Va. 6s, Cons. bonds.	75
Han. & St. J.due '87.	103	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.	68
N. Y. Reg. B. L'n	104⅝	Va. 6s, Def. bonds	8⅞
N. Y. Coup. B. L'n	104⅝	D. of C. 3.65s, 1924	68⅝
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	120		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	150	Manhattan	147
American Exchange	114	Market	113
Butch's and Drov's	136	Merchants'	117
Central National	100½	Merchants' Exchange.	95
City	300	Metropolitan	126
Commerce	115	New-York	125
Corn Exchange	130	North America	95
First National	200	Oriental	170
Fourth National	90½	Park	120
Fulton	150	Phenix	94
Gallatin National	130	Republic	78
Hanover	70	State of New-York	5
Imp's and Traders'	191		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	137	137⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	56½	56⅝
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	48⅞	49
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	..	44½
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20½	20⅝
Northern Central Railroad	35	35⅛
Lehigh Navigation	50	50⅛
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	105	105¼

The coupons of the income bonds of the Ohio and Alton Railroad Company, and of the first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, maturing April 1, will be paid on and after that date by Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street.

The coupon due Oct. 1, 1873, (and interest thereon,) and the coupon due April 1, prox., on the first mortgage bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, will be paid, if presented between April 1 and April 11, at the Third National Bank in this City.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will pay the coupons of the Michigan Central Railroad due April 1, formerly paid in Boston.

Messrs. Fisk & Hatch will pay the coupons, due April 1, of the Central Pacific land bonds and the first mortgage bonds of Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, of California, due April 1, will be paid at the company's office, No. 9 Nassau street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

Owing to the increased attention which these stocks are attracting among Eastern investors, we have increased our facilities for promptly executing orders for their purchase and sale in San Francisco through the Bank of California, and are prepared to furnish particulars upon application.

LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine st.

☞ MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS are notified to call at the office of KETCHUM & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad st., where the copies of the court records are ready for their inspection, so that they may judge of the facts for themselves.

MORRIS KETCHUM,
Surviving Trustee of the First Mortgage Bondholders.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 30, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	44	Lead, pigs	436
Beans, bbls	100	Leather, sides	7,608
Cotton, bales	633	Dressed Hogs	134
Dried Fruit, pks	33	Oil-cake, pks	952
Eggs, bbls	4,743	Pork, pks	895
Flour, bbls	12,701	Beef, pks	205
Wheat, bushels	16,600	Lard, tcs	1,196
Corn, bushels	22,926	Cut-meats, pks	2,983
Oats, bushels	20,650	Butter, pks	3,406
Barley, bushels	10,000	Cheese, pks	5,516
Peas, bushels	1,600	Skins, bales	13
Corn-meal, bags	817	Starch, pks	750
Oat-meal, bbls	159	Tallow, pks	296
Grass-seed, bags	292	Tobacco, hhds	177
Grease, pks	202	Tobacco, pks	151
Hops, bales	58	Whisky, bbls	511
Hides, No.	3	Wool, bales	35

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery at steady prices....Ordinary quoted at 9 13-16c.; Low Middling at 12 9-16c.@12 13-16c.; Middling at 13⅜c.@13 9-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 2,387 bales, (of which 1,444 bales were on last evening,) including 1,185 bales to shippers, 853 bales to spinners, and 349 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery business has been less animated, and prices have been quoted lower....Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bales, (of which 4,300 bales were on last evening, and 14,200 bales to-day,) with 1,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with March options closing at 13⅝c.; April, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; May, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; June, 14 1-16c.@14 3-32c.; July, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; August, 14 7-16c.@14 15-32c.; September, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; October, 14c.; November, 13 13-16c.@13⅞c.; December, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-16c.@5-32c. ₱ lb., closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 633 bales, and at the shipping ports were 8,472 bales, against 10,271 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 47,619 bales, against 53,468 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,743,849 bales, against 3,177,584 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. ....Consolidated exports (five days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 28,411 bales; to the Continent, 20,265 bales; stock in New-York, 180,305 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 640,856 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 13-16
Strict Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
S. Good Ordinary	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
S. Low Middling	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13⅜	13½	13 9-16	13 9-16
Good Middling	13⅞	14	14⅛	14⅛
S. Good Middling	14¼	14⅜	14½	14½
Middling Fair	14⅝	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Fair	15½	15⅝	15¾	15¾

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 15-16	Low Middling	11 9-16
S. Good Ordinary	11 1-16	Middling	12 7-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally quoted steady on a moderately active business, in good part for shipment. Desirable lines of regular shipping Extras have been offered with reserve at the ruling figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $3 75@$6 25, chiefly unsound Extras at $5 25@$6; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3 10@$3 90, mainly at $3 25@$3 65; poor to very choice Superfine and Western at $4 30@$4 80, chiefly at $4 50@$4 65; inferior to choice Extra State at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; choice to fancy do., $5 40@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5 20@$6 75, mainly at $5 80@$6 20 for the West Indies, (the latter for choice brands,) and $5 25@$5 40 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 40 for small lots and lines, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 6,900 bbls. shipping stock, in part City Mill Extras, on the basis of our quotations....A fair inquiry prevails for Southern Flour at unchanged quotations....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,530 bbls. in lots at $4 35@$5 for inferior to choice Superfine; $5 25@$6 45 for very poor to choice shipping Extras; $6 50@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and family Extras....Rye Flour in good request and held with confidence; offerings limited. We quote at from $4 25@$4 65 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 85@$5 20 for about fair to fancy Superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., in lots, mainly at $4 95@$5 15 for good to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been in light demand at former figures. ....We quote at from $2 65@$3 25 for poor to choice Yellow Western, $3@$3 15 for Yellow Jersey; $2 90@$3 20 for Pennsylvania, and $3 35@$3 40 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 470 bbls., in lots, within our range....Corn-meal in bags has been in moderate request, within the range of $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Favored by the reduction in ocean freights the export demand for Spring Wheat was more active to-day, and prices were quoted stronger, in most instances about 1c. a bushel higher, closing firmly, on restricted offerings, particularly on prime. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request at steady rates, in part for milling. Sales have been reported, since our last of 227,000 bushels, including strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, at $1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee do., do., Fall inspection, at $1 29, (closing with this price reported as bid;) No. 2 do., do., crop of 1874, choice, at $1 31; No. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed, at $1 22; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, of fresh receipt, at $1 18, afloat; ungraded Spring at $1 13@$1 22, chiefly at $1 14½@$1 18; New-York No. 2 Spring at $1 27; White Canada, in bond, (reported,) at $1 36; Amber Michigan, in store, at $1 39, (a boat-load taken for milling,) with other transactions rumored, but without confirmation. ....An unusually dull trade has been noted in Corn, for early delivery, at easier prices, closing decidedly in favor of buyers, though the amount of stock available was very limited. Sales have been reported since our last of only 29,500 bushels, for early delivery, at 67c. for Western, New-York inspection, (car lots,) closing at 67c. asked; 65½c.@67c. for ungraded Mixed Western; 67c. for Mixed do., New-York inspection, closing with 67c. asked and 66c. reported as the best bid; 65½c. (bid) for "no grade," New-York inspection, afloat; 67c. (nominally) for Yellow Western; 66c.@67c. for White Southern; 66c.@67c. for Yellow Southern; 67c. for Yellow Pennsylvania and Jersey....And for forward delivery, business has been very tame and values have been quoted lower and depressed, closing altogether nominal....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 65¼c. asked, and 64½c. bid; do., May option, 65c. asked and 64½c. bid. ....Sales reported of 20,000 bushels Steamer Mixed Western, New-York inspection, last half of April and first half of May delivery, 64c. ₱ bushel....Rye scarce and wanted; last sale of prime Canada, in bond, at 90c., as in our last. Prime State quoted at 92c. bid....Barley dull within the previous range; no further transactions reported. ....Barley Malt quiet and somewhat nominal as to price; quotations as before....Canada Peas scarce and quiet; last sale, in bond, at 99c., (for the Liverpool market,) as mentioned yesterday....Oats have been in less request and quoted a shade lower, closing dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 28,500 bushels at 47c. for New-York No. 2 White, 48c.@48½c. for New-York No. 1, 46c.@46¼c. for New-York No. 2, 46½c.@47c. for fair Mixed State, 45c.@48½c. for poor to good Mixed Western, chiefly at 47c.@48½c., afloat, and 47c.@52c. for poor to prime White Western and State, car lots....Feed has been in light request, and quoted easier in price, within the range of from $16 50@$22, as extremes, with the main dealings reported at $16 50@$18 for 40 to 60 lb. ₱ ton.... Bale Hay has been freely sought after for shipment at firm prices, but otherwise rather quiet at late figures. Of the sales were 450 bales shipping for coastwise ports....Receipts included 3,000 bales by the river barges....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 70c.@80c., chiefly at 75c.@80c., cash and time, and retailing qualities at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ 100 lb. Clover, 60c.@70c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c. ....Rye Straw has been in limited demand within the range of 75c.@$1 15. Oat, 60c.@70c. ₱ 100 lb.... Clover-seed has been inactive at 17c.@17¼c. for prime to choice State, in small lots, for home use; Timothy-seed at $2 65@$2 75....Other seeds dull; quotations nominally as before....Of foreign Linseed, 4,000 bags Calcutta by the Rajah sold at $1 85, and 9,000 bags Bombay at $1 89, gold, 4 months' credit.

HIDES—Quiet at drooping prices; sales, 2,300 Dry Texas on private terms.

MILK—Sales were made at the depots to-day at $1 25@$2 20 per 40-quart can. The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply for the month of April will be given in the next issue of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. The price will probably be a little lower than that paid for the present month.

MOLASSES—New crop, foreign, has been more sought after, and though the bids have not been, in all instances, quite satisfactory to holders, (who have shown confidence and who have been offering supplies with reserve,) more animation has been noted. Sales have been reported of 900 hhds. Matanzas and 400 hhds. Cienfuegos on the quoted basis.... New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted at 33c. for 50 test. ....Old crop has been dull and nominal in price.... In the jobbing line business has been on a restricted scale, with English Islands quoted at 34c.@38c., and Porto Rico at 40c.@45c....New-Orleans has been very quiet, within the range of from 43c.@58c. for fair to choice, and 59c.@60c. for fancy. Sales reported of 90 bbls., in lots, mainly at 50c.@58c....Syrups have been fairly active within the range of 38c.@60c. for Sugar; 32c.@40c. for Molasses....Sugar-house Molasses has been in demand within the reduced range of 17c.@20c. for hhds. and bbls....Stock of Molasses in first hands estimated at 5,012 hhds. Cuba, and 1,016 hhds. English Islands; also, 7,000 bbls. New-Orleans.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held rather more confidently, but has been quiet to-day....We quote within the range of $1 70@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained; $1 85@$2 25 for No. 2; $2 35@$4 25 for No. 1; $4 75@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been slow of sale at $2@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $1 87½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been held above the views of buyers, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 41½c. ₱ gallon, checking transactions. Demand moderate.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet; quoted for early delivery at 8⅞c., in bulk, and 11¾c. in shipping order. ....Refined in very moderate request; quoted for early delivery at 15c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20½c....Naphtha, 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at the close at 14⅝c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close, 14⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quiet for early delivery and quoted rather weak as to values, though at the close more steadiness was apparent....Sales have been reported of 220 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $23 15@$23 20....And for forward delivery business has been very brisk, with Western Mess, April option, quoted at $23 05@$23 10; May, $23 30@$23 35; June, $23 47½@$23 50; July at $23 60@$23 65....Sales reported since our last of 250 bbls., May option, at $23 25.... Prime Mess has been in better request and held more firmly, quoted at $21 50@$22....At Chicago, about 1,000 bbls. Prime Mess (about all the stock there of this quality) reported as bought for shipment on private terms....Extra Prime quoted here at $19.... Dressed Hogs quiet; City quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Pigs, 10¾c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats quiet and rather favoring buyers. Sales reported of 15,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.@13⅝c., and 73 bxs. Dry-salted Bellies at 12¾c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within the previous range.... Bacon dull in the local market, with City Long Clear quoted at 13c.@13¼c. Sales reported, for Milwaukee delivery, of 100 bxs. Short Clear at 12⅜c. And for Western delivery, 200 bxs. Long and Short Clear, for the Hamburgh market, at 12 1-16c....Western Steam Lard has been in fair request for early delivery, and, though opening weaker, closed more firmly, favored by the later Western advices....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 325 tcs. prime at $14 17½, and 70 tcs. off grade at $14@$14 05 ₱ 100 lb....Prime Western Kettle quoted firm at $14 25....And for forward delivery, business has been more active, with the later dealings indicating a strong and buoyant market, in contrast to the weakness apparent at the opening....Western Steam, April option, closed at $14 17½@$14 20; May, $14 35 bid; June, $14 50; July, $14 57½@$14 62½. ....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 1,250 tcs., April option, at $14 15; 2,500 tcs., May, at $14 27½@$14 30; 1,750 tcs., June, $14 42½@$14 50....City Steam and Kettle Lard in light request; quoted at $14@$14 12½; sales, 70 tcs. ....No. 1 City quoted at $13 12½@$13 25....Refined Lard has been less sought after and quoted cheaper; quoted for the Continent at $14 37½@$14 43¾, and for South America at $14 62½, and for the West Indies at $13 75....Sales reported of 500 tcs. for the Continent on private terms, and 200 tcs. for the West Indies at $13 75....Beef has been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted on the basis of late figures. Sales included 150 bbls. Family at $20 50....Beef Hams, Butter, and Cheese without important alteration....Eggs in moderate request, and quoted weak within yesterday's range....Tallow has been offered more freely and quoted weak, on a moderate export call. Sales have been reported of 80,000 lb. prime, in lots, at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c. ₱ lb. And at Philadelphia, (rumored,) 300,000 lb. on private terms....Stearine dull, with choice Western in tcs., quoted at 15½c....There has been a good jobbing inquiry noted for domestic Rice, prices of which have been fairly supported....We quote common to choice Carolina at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $5@$6 25....East India has been in rather more request at about previous figures....We quote Rangoon at $6@$6 25, currency, and $2 50@$2 55, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $3 87½@$4 12½, gold, in bond, ₱ 100 lb....Stock of Rangoon in first hands here estimated at 5,000 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady on a fair trade, chiefly for refining account. Sales to-day, 998 hhds. refining Cuba, very common to good refining, at 6½c.@7¾c., mainly fair to good refining, at 7½c.@7¾c.; 198 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 13-16c.; 250 bags do. at 8¾c.; and 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 7¾c.@8c. And last evening, 500 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; and 1,357 bxs. do. at 8 11-16c. ₱ lb....The receipts here since March, have been 52,313 hhds., 27,877 bxs., 124,907 bags, (and 2,255 hhds. Melado;) sales, (to this morning,) 33,695 hhds., 12,535 bxs., 36,291 bags, (and 1,100 hhds. Melado.) ....Stock in first hands here to-day estimated at 34,402 hhds., 21,706 bxs., and 144,095 bags, (and 2,892 hhds. Melado,) against 52,267 hhds., 30,106 bxs., and 116,827 bags, April 1, 1875....We quote for Refining Cuba, 7½c.; good do. at 7¾c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅜c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 4c.@6c....Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Powdered at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Cut Loaf at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Hard Loaf at 14c.; Soft White at 9⅜c.@9¾c., and do. Yellow at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Quiet at about previous figures; sales, 1,200 half chests Green, and 1,500 half chests Oolong, on private terms. The auction sale was at prices showing no material change, as follows: 1,177 half chests choice Moyune at 20½c.@84c.; 313 half chests and bxs. Pingsuey at 21½c.@33½c.; 678 half chests Formosa Oolong at 30½c.@51½c.; 735 half chests choice uncolored Japan at 25c.@42c.; 49 half chests fine Congou at 37½c.@39c.

WHISKY—Dull; offered at $1 13; without bids.

FREIGHTS—On a reduced basis for Grain room, on berth, a more liberal movement has been reported, chiefly by steam for Liverpool. The business in Provisions, Cotton, Flour, &c., has been moderate, with rates quoted about as before. And in the chartering line a slow trade has been noted, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers, particularly so on tonnage for the Grain trade....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ¼d.@9-32d. ₱ lb.; about 4,000 bushels Grain within the range of 6d.@6½d., (of which were about 38,000 bushels at 6d.@6¼d. ₱ standard bushel, 8,000 bushels at 6d. for Corn, and 6½d. for Wheat, which were the closing figures, and 2,000 bushels Peas at 6½d. ₱ bushel;) 44 hhds. Tobacco, in lots, at 32s. 6d.; small lots of Leather reported at 50s.; 650 pks. Provisions, part at 30s. ₱ ton. And by steam, from the West (of through freight) 2,100 pks. Bacon, Lard, &c. on the reduced basis of 50c. via Portland, 57½c. via Boston, and about 68c. via New-York. Also, an American brig, 344 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl. and two ships, 2,210 and 932 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) on the basis of 40s....For London, by sail, 200 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Hull, by steam, 110 tons Hardware and Agricultural Implements on private terms; quoted at about 40s....For Newcastle, by steam, 250 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ₱ ton....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, about 335 tons, with Oil-cake, from Philadelphia, reported at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders a Norwegian bark, about 500 tons, and two British barks, 650 and 621 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia, were chartered previously, to load with Grain, on private terms. Grain tonnage quoted here at about 6s. 6d., and at Baltimore at 6s.@6s. 3d., ₱ quarter....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon (of through freight, via Philadelphia,) at 73½c. ₱ 100 lb.; also, 2,400 bags Coffee, 1,300 pks. Provisions and Tallow, 700 bbls. Resin, 2,000 bxs. extract Logwood, 100 pks. Leather, 70 bbls. Honey, and 500 pks. Mdse., (reported as of recent shipment,) at current rates....For Rotterdam, by steam, 550 pks. Provisions and Tallow at market rates; also, an American bark, 660 tons, hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain at 6s. 4½d. ₱ quarter.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 13 cars reported to arrive, 799 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,194 head, or 482 cars, of which 303 were through consignments, the balance being on sale here, against 409 cars for the same time last week, and 503 cars for the same week last year; no market to-day; fresh arrivals were mainly through consignments; about all good Cattle unsold after yesterday's market were shipped East in first hands; few cars only on sale. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 8,200 head for the same time last week, and 8,800 head for the same time last year; market slow; 600 head only disposed of; 2 cars unsold; prices fully ⅛c. stronger than the opening quotations of the week; sales of Ohio Sheep, averaging 100 lb., at $7 10; 91 lb. at $6 60; 87 lb. at $6 30; 119 lb. Eastern at $7 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,300 head, against 10,900 head for the same time last week, and 11,300 head for the same week last year; the market for Yorkers fairly active; sales of 10 cars at $8@$8 10 for common light stock; $8 20@$8 35 for fair to best offerings; 2 cars fair quality or heavy Hogs unsold; no demand.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; market quiet and weak; sales range from $3 25@$5 75; stockers and feeders sold at $3 90@$4 25; good shipping at $4 50@$4 87½; best at $5@$5 75; shipments, 4,500 head. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; market active and 5c. lower; bacon grades, $8@$8 10; packing, $8@$8 20; shipping, $8 12½@$8 25; Philadelphias, $8 50@$8 75; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep scarce and firm; sales of fair to choice at $5@$7; Texans and Colorado, $4 50@$4 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat irregular, but in the main higher; closed with a continued upward tendency; No. 2, fresh, $1 02⅝; regular, $1 02, spot; $1 02¼, April; $1 07½, May; No. 3, do., 91c; rejected, 81c. Corn—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 46c., spot; 45⅞c.@46c., April; 48¾c.@48⅞c., May; 48⅜c., June. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No. 2, 33¾c.@34¼c., spot; 32⅞c.@33c., April; 34¾c.@34⅞c., May. Barley—Demand active and prices have advanced; sales at 61c.@64c., spot; 61c., April; 61½c.@62c., May. Rye firmer, held higher at 65½c.@66c. Pork—Demand active and prices have advanced; $22 50, spot; $22 75, May; $22 97½@$23, June. Lard steady and firm; $13 75, spot; $13 95@$13 97½, May; $14 12½, June. Bulk Meats steady and firm. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 16,000 bushels; Rye, 790 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat ¼c. lower. Corn easier, but unchanged. Oats ⅛c. higher. Pork 5c. higher. Lard higher at $13 87½, April; $14 07½, May; $14 22½, June.

BUFFALO, March 30.—Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sales, 3 cars No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; 3 cars No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 35; 1 car No. 1 Duluth at $1 30. Corn dull but firm and scarce; sales, 3 cars old, in store, at 66c.; 3 cars new, on track, at 61c. Oats retailing only. Rye inactive. Barley quiet but firm; sales, 6 cars Canada at $1 02. Pork dull at $23 25 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines entirely nominal. Seeds quiet; sales, 100 bags of Clover at $10@$10 50; and 1,000 bushels of Timothy at $2 50@$2 85.

OSWEGO, March 30.—Flour in fair demand; sales 1,600 bbls. at previous prices. Wheat in moderate demand; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 38, and 17,000 bushels do. on private terms; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 47½; extra do., $1 57, in round lots; car lots 2½c. higher. Corn quiet; new, 65c.; old, 67c. Barley nominal; No. 2 Canada held at 96c.; No. 2 Bay at $1 04; No. 1 Canada at $1 12. Corn-meal—$26 for bolted and $25 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $16@$17; shipstuffs, $17@$18; Middlings, $20@$21.

TOLEDO, March 30.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 38; No. 3 do., $1 26; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 14½; Extra do., $1 30½; Amber Michigan, spot, held at $1 26¾; $1 26¼ bid; No. 2 do., $1 08; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27; No. 3 Red, $1 07; Corn quiet but firm; High Mixed, 52½c. bid; May, 52c.; June, 51½c. bid; Low Mixed Kansas, 52½c.; no grade, 51½c.; Damaged, 49½c. Oats quiet but firm, No. 2 and Michigan, 36¼c.; White, 40c. Clover-seed, $9 40. Receipts—100 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—200 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Flour steady and firm for medium grades, at unchanged prices. Wheat—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 49 bid, cash and March; No. 3 do., $1 37½, cash. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 46c.@46½c., cash; 45c.@45¼c., April; 45c., May. Oats dull; No. 2, 34½c.@35¼c. bid, cash, according to location; rejected, 32½c. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky firm and unchanged at $1 08. Pork quiet, unchanged. Bulk Meats—Buyers offering lower prices; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12¼c. asked; ⅛c. less bid. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 13¾c. Live Hogs steady and unchanged. Cattle dull and lower to sell, tendency downward; good to choice native Steers, $4 75@$5 50; medium to fair do., $4 25@$4 62½c.; pony do., $4@$4 50; native Stockers, $2 75@$4. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 1,640 head Hogs, 2,300 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat demand fair and market firm at $1 15@$1 28. Corn steady and firm at 50c. Oats steady with a fair demand at 37c.@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye steady with a moderate demand at 72c.@74c. Pork steady and firm; nominally $23 cash; sales at $23 50 buyer May. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam, 13⅝c. bid, 13¾c. asked, spot; sales at 13⅞c., May; $14 02½@$14 05 June; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky—Demand active at $1 07. Butter irregular but in the main lower; choice, 33c.@36c.; fair to prime, 25c.@32c. Hogs easier but good demand; common to good light, $7 50@$8 25; fair to medium heavy, $8 35@$8 50; receipts, 2,385 head; shipments, 60 head. Freights unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 30.—Flour dull; Extra, $4@$4 25; Extra Family, $4 75@$5 25; A No. 1, $6@$6 50; Fancy, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn steady and firm at 45c.@46c. Oats steady and firm; choice White, 40c.@41c.; Mixed, 37c.@39c. Rye—Nothing doing. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork, $23 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $12 15; Clear Sides, $12 40. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, $13 10; Clear Sides, $13 40. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@14¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 07.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat opened quiet and a shade lower; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 13½; hard do., $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 04⅜; April, $1 04⅜; May, $1 08⅞; No. 3 do., 92¾c. Corn quiet, but steady; No. 2, 48c.@48½c. Oats less active and unchanged. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, fresh, 92c.; March, 90c.; April, 85c.@85½c.; No. 3 do. scarce and firm at 52c.@52½c. for fresh. Rye quiet; nominal; No. 1, 71⅝c. Provisions unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 15¾c.@18½c. Whisky firm; rectified, $1 10@$1 12c. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 55 for bank. Gold, 114⅛.

PROVIDENCE, March 30.—Printing Cloths market dull; prices weak, but not quotably changed.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 2,194 bales; gross, 2,681 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,080 bales; coastwise, 1,345 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 251,023 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 1,400 bales; exports, to France, 1,964 bales; coastwise, 597 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 23,011 bales.

GALVESTON, March 30.—Cotton dull; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 466 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,480 bales; coastwise, 157 bales; sales, 154 bales; stock, 36,186 bales.

MOBILE, March 30.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11c.; net receipts, 899 bales; exports, coastwise, 45 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 50,212 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 30.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 13c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 10¾c.; net receipts, 592 bales; exports, coastwise, 705 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 27,688 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 30—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3 ₱ cent., which is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 106.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £336,000 during the past week. Consols, 94 3-16 for both money and the account.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 46½ ₱ cent., is now 45¼ ₱ cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £356,000.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 17⅞; do. preferred, 28½.

PARIS, March 30.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,982,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 66f. 17½c. Exchange on London 25f. 21c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 3,400 bales of which 1,100 bales were American. Futures quieter; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, at 6⅝d.; also, sales of the same at 6 19-32d. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, at 6 17-32d.; do., do., June and July delivery, at 6 21-32d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped March, (per sail,) at 6 23-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 11-16d. Provisions—Pork, 87s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for prime Mess.

2:30 P. M.—Provisions—Pork—Eastern prime Mess firmer at 93s.; Western prime Mess firmer at 86s.; Bacon, Long Clear steady at 53s.; Short Clear steady at 55s. 6d.; Shoulders steady at 40s.; Lard—Prime Western dull at 62s. 6d. Produce—Tallow, prime City steady at 42s.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,800 bales were American; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, at 6 17-32d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6 9-16d.; do. do., June and July delivery, at 6⅝d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, at 6 11-16d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quiet.

LONDON, March 30—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10¾d.@11d. ₱ gallon for standard White. Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 20s. 6d.@21s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12, Dutch standard, afloat.

FINANCIAL.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

WE OFFER
$50,000
CHOICE ILLINOIS COUNTY
TEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Interest and principal payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

Entire debt	$100,000
Value of property	9,000,000

These bonds are extra desirable.

We have also $100,000 other good, safe, and profitable bonds, issued by municipalities, at fair rates. For further information address

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
NO. 12 WALL ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY

Bonds and Revocations are deposited daily in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. The amount claimed for "Balestier plan" is diminished daily by numerous revocations. The majority is largely in favor of "Bondholders' plan." A union of all in this plan (which aims to protect the property and preserve the first and second mortgage bondholders' interests) is cordially invited. Bondholders will please send their bonds and revocations to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 152 Broadway, New-York.

A. MAIN, Secretary Reorganizing Committee.

DUNLEITH AND DUBUQUE BRIDGE CO.

Bonds Nos. 9, 13, 104, 143, 169, 170, 171, 182, 226, 269, 293, 305, 323, 350, 362, 371, 379, 454, 480, 483 have been drawn for redemption May 1, 1876, at $1,050 each, at the office in New-York of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Interest on the above bonds will cease May 1, 1876.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN,
WILLIAM TRACY,
WILLIAM B. ALLISON. } Trustees.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the first day of April next, (preparatory to the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held at Cleveland, on Wednesday, the third day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the fourth day of May next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1876.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 8 Pine st.

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON and Pekin, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway bonds bought and sold by A. TURNER, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 1.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,
BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1876.

A PLAN FOR ARRANGING THE AFFAIRS OF THE MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY,

Has been prepared and has received the approval of a large number of those interested.

It proposes:

First—That the first mortgage bondholders shall accept interest in gold, at the rate of four per cent. per annum for the next three years, and five per cent. for the ensuing three years, and shall fund past due coupons and the difference between above rates and seven per cent. in a new second mortgage income bond at eighty per cent. of its par value.

Second—That the floating debt creditors shall accept any first mortgage or Booneville Bridge Bonds, held as collateral, in payment of their claims as far as so secured at certain equitable rates, and for unsecured claims shall receive new second mortgage income bonds, as above, at the same rate of eighty per cent.

Third—That the present second mortgage shall be canceled and the new mortgage executed for $10,000,000, the bonds to bear interest at six per cent. per annum in cash, if the net earnings of the railway admit, otherwise in certificates redeemable with six per cent. interest out of revenue before payment of any dividend upon the stock.

Fourth—That the net earnings in excess of the amount required for above purposes are to be applied toward increasing the cash payments upon the first mortgage coupons, and should *two* successive first mortgage coupons be paid in full, the road is to be surrendered to the stockholders. That until then and pending the proposed agreement, the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee under the mortgage, shall take possession of the railway and its property and manage the same in accordance therewith, assisted by an Advisory Board, to consist of five members, appointed by bondholders, creditors, and Directors of the railway company, and two by the Trust Company.

Should the agreement be adopted, application will be made to the courts to the end that the Trust Company be put in possession, and that the first two per cent. payment, for which funds are understood to be on hand, may be made.

Agreements for signature are to be found at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, to which the attention of parties interested is invited.

EDWARD KING, President.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

By the terms of an agreement made in August, 1875, between this company and a majority of its bondholders and stockholders, it was provided that the bonds and past-due coupons of certain issues should be surrendered, and that new bonds, preferred stock, and land scrip should be issued and accepted as payment thereof, and that said bonds and coupons are to be deposited subject to the order of the undersigned Trustees, to be held by them solely for the purpose of carrying said agreement into effect according to its terms; the deposit to be made either in the Associatie Cassa in Amsterdam, Holland, or in the Union Bank of London, in England, or in the United States Trust Company in New-York.

The bonds to be surrendered are those known as bonds of the Main Line $3,000,000 mortgage of 1864, the Main Line $6,000,000 mortgage of 1868, the $1,200,000 Branch Line mortgage of 1862, and the outstanding $1,134,000 of the $2,800,000 Branch Line mortgage of October, 1865, and the outstanding $1,000,000 bonds of the mortgage of 1870, together with all past due coupons.

The aggregate amount of the outstanding bonds of the various issues above named is about $11,500,000, of which more than $9,000,000 have already been deposited in pursuance of said agreement, and all holders of any of said bonds who desire to participate in the advantages of said agreement are required to deposit their bonds and the past-due coupons thereon, as above provided, within thirty days from this date.

NEW-YORK, March 9, 1876.

GEO. S. COE,
JOHN S. BARNES,
EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, } Trustees.
J. CARP,
J. C. DE VRIES.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,406	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,104
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACT, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

NOTICE.—TO THE HOLDERS OF "WESTERN EXTENSION" FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE "NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY."—In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale entered December 7, 1875, in the action entitled: Supreme Court, Tompkins County, Delos DeWolf et al., Trustees, plaintiffs, against The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company et al., defendants.

The undersigned Referee, duly appointed therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York City, on the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., to take proof of the ownership and amount of such bonds, and the owners and holders thereof are required to appear before the said Referee at the time and place aforesaid, and present their claims and proof of ownership and amount of said bonds.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1876.

D. IRA BAKER.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

City, county, and town bonds, railroad bonds, insurance and bank stocks, City railroad stocks and bonds, gas-light stocks and bonds, and trust companies' stocks bought and sold, and dealt in as our specialty twenty-four years.

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
Bankers, Stock Brokers, and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—For sale some strictly first-class investment securities paying from 10 to 12 per cent. Interest promptly paid on favorable terms.

OFFICES.—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES to rent; suitable for stock brokers or other business; rent low; in buildings Nos. 46 and 48 Broad street. Inquire of ROBERT T. MEEKS, 46 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 15, 1876.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and the transaction of such other lawful business as may be presented, will be held at the company's offices, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours of the 20th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of April next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1876, at the office of the company, corner 2d av. and 63d st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 10.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, April 11, 1876. Poll open from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M.

A. S. FRISSELL, Cashier.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 3d of April next. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.

WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of ROGERS & WYNNE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by RICHARD ROGERS, at No. 66 East Houston st.

RICHARD ROGERS,
JAMES WYNNE.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Julius Cæsar—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Ferreol—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Tears, Idle Tears—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Marie Gordon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Pique—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Opera—Comedy—Burlesque—Miss A. Estebe, Mr. Walter Lennox.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

PARK THEATRE.—Brass—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Leslie, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings.

CHICKERING HALL.—Piano Recital by Dr. Hans Von Bülow.
At 1:30 P. M.—Lecture by Mark Twain—"Roughing It in the Land of the Big Bonanza."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
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New-York City.

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a sound financial measure to pass the House of Representatives without being spoiled. Yesterday the House went on with the Silver bill, and closed its operations thereon by adopting, by a vote of 112 yeas to 95 nays, an amendment proposed by Mr. Reagan, of Texas, making silver tokens and trade dollars a legal tender to the amount of *fifty* dollars! This would be a measure of inflation, pure and simple. With silver a legal tender for $50, every man who held new fives to the amount of $4,000, or any less sum, might be paid his quarterly interest in ten-cent pieces.

One would think that by this time the country had had experience enough of the evils of hasty changes in the Legal-tender laws. Only three years ago the legal-tender silver dollar was abolished, without the people knowing what was going on. At that time its value was greater than that of the gold dollar, but the course of events since 1873 has shown the shortsightedness of abolishing a coin which had been one of our standard pieces since the passage of the first coinage law. It is now too late to correct that error without irreparable injury to our credit abroad, yet the fact remains that previously to 1873 we had an undoubted right to pay the public debt, principal and interest, in silver dollars. France has a perfect legal title to make the same use of five-franc pieces, though it is a question whether, after forcing down the price of silver bullion several per cent. below its mint valuation, by restricting the coinage of silver, it can now honestly take advantage of that depreciation to scale down its debts, to say nothing of the debts of individuals.

The six New-England States, New-Jersey, and New-York furnished just twelve votes in favor of making ten-cent pieces a legal tender to the amount of fifty dollars. Of the twelve only three are Republicans, viz.: Blair, of New-Hampshire, and Baker and Leavenworth, of New-York. The nine Democrats are Banks, of Massachusetts; Bell, of New-Hampshire; Ross, Hamilton, and Teese, of New-Jersey, and Odell, John H. Bagley, Jr., and Metcalfe, of New-York. It is a pity that the attention of the Democratic House was ever invited to the silver question.

In the case of ex-Secretary Belknap, articles of impeachment were finally presented in the House yesterday. The delay in this unhappy business has been due entirely to the presumed lack of evidence to sustain the charge that Belknap corruptly sold the tradership at Fort Sill. The articles of impeachment, stripped of their formal verbiage, contain this charge alone. The testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, fortified by certain documentary proof, will be relied on to make good the allegation that Belknap, in October, 1870, entered into a contract to give Marsh and Evans control of the Fort Sill tradership, and that the Secretary was to receive, and did receive, twelve thousand dollars a year, payable quarterly, in consideration of this agreement. Dates of Belknap's receipts are given, and it is expected, we presume, that the payments are to be proved in the course of the trial. This single charge is sufficient. If proved, it will forever disqualify the ex-Secretary for holding any office of honor or emolument under the authority of the United States. Seven managers on the part of the House will conduct the trial before the Senate.

The report of the State Superintendent of Insurance shows a great falling off in business during the past year, as compared with the year preceding. The fire risks written in 1875 were $2,738,993,578, which is over fifty-three millions less than in 1874; the marine risks written in the same period were $167,344,498, showing a decrease of over eleven millions. The apparent profits on business done in this State for the past year were $5,234,530, and the decrease on this item as compared with 1874, is $3,321,313. The Superintendent says this is "a most remarkable result," considering that we have had no disastrous conflagrations; and, it may be added, a most discouraging one also. He states that the fires of incendiary origin are variously estimated at from twenty-five to fifty per cent. of the whole number, and suggests that towns and villages be compelled to make good the losses occasioned by them, and boards of inquiry be constituted of the local officers.

There is another default in the interest on the Turkish loan. That is to say, the semi-annual interest due in April is "postponed" until July. What may happen in July, no man can tell. The upshot of the whole business is that Turkey is hopelessly bankrupt, and, after mortgaging—as Karl Blind has said—everything but the bangles of the ladies of the seraglio, is now putting off the day when the payment of interest on the debt shall be dispensed with altogether. The military situation is not improving, while the finances of the Sublime Porte are going to wreck. After all, the Turkish Empire seems more likely to be sold out at Sheriff's sale than parted among a group of conquerors.

After many years of anxious expectation, the Lynde Brook, or North Pond, Reservoir, near Worcester, Mass., is being allowed to run out, in order to prevent a great calamity. The reservoir is about five miles north of the city. Below it are mills, factories, and other valuable properties, the destruction of which would follow a bursting of the dam. This work has long been considered insecure. People living in its vicinity have been harassed by the fear of its giving way whenever there has been a freshet. But, notwithstanding this, it has been permitted to stand until now. On last Wednesday the dam began to wash out, and if it now shall be prevented from causing a disastrous inundation it will only be by drawing off the water in other directions and rebuilding the work. This might, and should have been done before. It is an expensive lesson to careless and penny-wise property-owners.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S CASE.

We have no desire to shield Secretary Robeson from whatever degree of condemnation may be due to his acts in connection with the money sent on Government account to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. But it is clear that the responsibility for his course must be shared by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is as yet no sufficient evidence to show that the three members of the Cabinet by whose conjoint action this action was authorized exceeded the limits of a prudent and lawful discretion. The facts are briefly these: A few days before the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. a requisition for a million of dollars was received, in the regular course, from Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., to enable them to meet the October drawings of the squadrons abroad. The Secretary of the Navy would have been gifted with a prescience which would have made his fortune in Wall street had he known on Sept. 16, 1873, that Jay Cooke & Co. would be compelled to close their doors on Sept. 18. The requisition of the London house was duly honored without the slightest suspicion of impending trouble. It is not true that the Treasury interfered to stop the remittance. The draft of the Treasurer of the United States on the Assistant Treasurer at New-York for $1,000,000 gold to the order of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., was received by Jay Cooke & Co. on the morning of Sept. 18, for transmission to their London house. It was not presented at the Treasury, nor was any attempt made to collect it, and the draft, unused, was voluntarily returned to the Treasury Department by mail that afternoon.

Mr. McCulloch arrived from London a few days later, and was quite as little prepared as the general public had been for the catastrophe which had thrown the financial world into a panic. He had left the London house in a condition of exceptional strength and prosperity, and he obtained by cable a statement of its condition, for the purpose of proving that it was abundantly solvent. He represented at Washington that if Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. were allowed to go on and liquidate gradually, the Government could be perfectly secured. If, on the other hand, the Navy Department should insist on the immediate withdrawal of its balance, the result would be their immediate suspension. Secretary Robeson was, in fact, confronted with the alternative of continuing to employ Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. under proper security, with the certainty of getting further security for the payment of the money already in their possession, or to close his account, with the certainty of making the firm bankrupt and leaving the Navy balance to rank like the other debts of the house. Had they been thrown into bankruptcy under the English law, the Navy would have been a general unsecured creditor; the whole balance would have been tied up pending distribution, and a large loss would have been sustained by the Government.

In deciding to continue to recognize Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. as financial agents of the Navy, the President, Secretary Richardson, and Secretary Robeson may have taken a greater risk than the circumstances warranted, though it has not yet been proved that they did. But it is absolute nonsense to ascribe to them any corrupt motive or any impulse of personal favoritism in taking such a step. It is true that the value of the securities given has not turned out to be so largely in excess of the amount at risk as then appeared. But very few people indeed foresaw the unprecedented depreciation of values which has taken place since 1873, and the fact remains that the security has at least proved sufficient to save the Government from loss. The indebtedness to the Government of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. has been largely decreased since September, 1873, and there is every reason to believe that it will be entirely paid off during the present year. There can be no question about the practical advantages of the course which Secretary Robeson, acting with the concurrence of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, adopted. Whether they exceeded their lawful powers in taking such a course is a question which can only be decided after the case has been more thoroughly investigated. It is quite possible that, could they have foreseen the vexatious delays which ensued, they would have declined the responsibility and accepted the alternative of breaking the house and making a loss. But, governed by the facts which then appeared, after careful consideration, they adopted the course which would probably have been followed by a banking or commercial firm under similar circumstances. In a mere business point of view, the results have, in spite of unforeseen drawbacks, fully justified their decision.

AN EFFORT TOWARD RESUMPTION.

Since the collapse of the Payne Finance bill, some hope has been entertained by the friends of sound money in Congress that a combination might be formed by which some practical measure could be substituted for the present law. The essential features on which an attempt is being made to unite a majority of the lower house at least are the restoration of the right to fund the legal tenders at par in a long bond, and the repeal of so much of the law of 1875 as fixes a day for resumption.

The efficiency of funding the greenbacks, if the funding is provided for in a proper manner, cannot well be doubted. It is the most natural method of meeting the difficulties to which the present condition of things subjects the country. The greenbacks are unquestionably in excess of the demands of business for currency, and they are in effect over-due demand notes. If, then, the community is offered an opportunity to exchange the greenbacks for bonds, the opportunity will be accepted. Holders of notes will surrender them just to the extent that they are in excess. They will be reduced in volume at the same time that the general credit of the Government will be decidedly improved. This double impulse will steadily and probably with considerable rapidity advance the value of the notes toward par in gold. Indeed, the adoption of a measure so simple, so practical, and in such close analogy with the principles of ordinary business, ought long since to have been approved by all branches of the Government.

As a means of promoting specie payments, a funding bill should have certain distinct features, embodied in a form which would admit of no evasion or misunderstanding. The bond into which the greenbacks are to be funded should be on such terms as to be worth par in gold. There should be no limit, or else a very liberal one, to the amount of greenbacks to be surrendered. The notes surrendered should be at once canceled and destroyed, and no loophole should be left for any possible issue to replace them. Any measure rendering these points absolutely secure would be a substantial contribution to the solution of the vexed question of finance. But one which lacked either of these elements would be feeble and delusive in proportion to the extent of the omission.

Whether even the best of measures of this character would be an adequate compensation for the repeal of the act of 1875 is an entirely different question. It is certain that the inflationists who desire the repeal of the act of 1875 do not desire anything more effective, and we are at a loss to understand how they can be induced to vote for a Funding bill that would work resumption. On the other hand, any Funding bill that would not work resumption would be a calamity to the country and a disgrace to those responsible for its passage. The parties to the proposed combination seem to us to desire directly opposite ends, and neither one appears likely to accept what the other would approve, unless with the hope of disappointing their allies. The only possible ground for anticipating success for the movement is, that opposition to the Resumption act is largely "buncombe." The bill has been made the target of the inflationist orators, and they have excited a strong prejudice against it among their followers, so that at the present moment every known variety of inflationist agrees with all other varieties in passionate denunciation of the act. If, for the sake of satisfying the ignorant opposition to this act, the representatives of the milder grades of the inflationists are ready to support a measure much more radical, then the advocates of unlimited funding and destruction of greenbacks may get a majority for their plan.

But we have little faith in any tortuous path to specie payments. We do not perceive any permanent advantage likely to come from an indirect attempt to mislead even the inflationists. A funding bill of the right sort might be more effective than the present law, but there would be little security for it on the statute-book unless it were placed there by a majority candidly and intelligently resolved to support it. The repeal of the law of 1875 would be a heavy blow at the stability of any legislation looking to specie resumption. If that can be wiped out, why should we suppose that anything else will stand? We should be glad to see a strong funding bill passed. It is apparently the only way to reach resumption. But we desire a solution of this question like the peace Mr. Lincoln required during the war of rebellion, one that will "come to stay."

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

The House Committee labors under obvious difficulties in the investigation which it is carrying on with reference to the secret history of the Emma Mine and the confidential relations borne by Mr. Schenck to the promoters of that notorious venture. The part sustained by Mr. Schenck is, of course, all that concerns the committee. But to reach the inner history of the project—and only the inner history is now worth the trouble of investigation—the committee should be able to sift evidence of a character very different from any that has yet been laid before it. Mr. Lyon has been heard as an accuser, and enough of his testimony remains uncontradicted to prove his familiarity with matters of which the members of the committee yet know very little. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the witnesses who denounce Lyon as "a vulgar, wholesale liar," are, on their own showing, more or less compromised, and that their denials must, therefore, be received with certain qualifications, unless sustained by documentary or other proofs. But the evidence which, on the most important points, would be conclusive, and without which no final and satisfactory judgment can be pronounced, is inaccessible to the committee.

The books and papers of the company alone can determine the question of veracity, so far as relates to the original allotment of shares and the details of the arrangement between Mr. Schenck and Messrs. Park, Stewart, Grant & Co. The pertinacity with which the original managers resisted all attempts to compel the production of this evidence in an English law court is not less significant than the fact that since the election of new Directors, and the removal of the seal of secrecy from the reports, minutes, and correspondence, and the stock and cash books of the company, the infamous character of the fraud which underlaid the whole scheme has been for the first time placed beyond dispute. The suits which have been instituted in London are among the results of the revelation of which the House committee can have only hearsay knowledge. The dispatch yesterday received by the Chairman of the committee from Mr. McDougall, now the moving spirit in the company, furnishes a case in point. This gentleman telegraphs that he has the original draft of the letter which Mr. Schenck declares has no existence, and that he has proof of the transmission of dispatches which Mr. Schenck says were not sent, but which, if in existence at all, materially affect the opinion that will be formed with regard to his proceedings. Hence, in spite of the inquiry of the House committee, much of the history of the original fraud, and of the bargaining carried on by its promoters with persons of high and low degree whom they desired to use in floating the stock, will remain unwritten until after Mr. McDougall and his associates produce their documentary proofs in open court.

But though the committee's examination is necessarily restricted and incomplete, it has already yielded enough to destroy the pretensions set up by ex-Senator Stewart and Prof. Silliman in behalf of the American promoters of the scheme. The answer to Mr. Silliman's reiterated faith in the richness of the mine is the fact that not one of his estimates has been confirmed by experience. His reports respecting the value of the ore in sight at the time of the sale, and of the prospective value of discoveries alleged to have been subsequently made, were alike fallacious. So, also, with regard to Mr. Stewart's professions of faith in the worth of the property, and the confidence which Mr. Schenck still affects in its enormous riches. There is nothing that gives the color of plausibility to their expressions of opinion on this head. Mr. Stewart has, indeed, hinted that if the mine were all that it was represented to be in the prospectus, its value would have far exceeded the million sterling which was paid for it. What is the fair inference? Clearly, it is that the promoters, in drafting the prospectus, overstated the yield and prospects of the mine. What was this but fraud? The provision made for the payment of dividends during the period which the chief actors required to rid themselves of the stock they held, points with equal conclusiveness in the same direction. A part only of the sum paid out as dividends came from the mine itself. The rest was supplied by the vendors, in pursuance of their bargain, or to enable them and their confederates to attain their ends. And when these ends were served, the luckless stockholders, who had been duped by false representations in the first instance, and afterward by an assumption of prosperity which had no real existence, were left to solace themselves as best they could.

Mr. Stewart told the committee that the prospectus was written by Englishmen. This is quite likely. There are sharp practitioners in London as well as New-York, and there is in some quarters as little conscience. The bonus of a round half million of dollars to Mr. Grant, apart from the great speculative opportunities afforded him, and the acceptance by Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. of a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the use of their name as financial sponsors of the enterprise, are circumstances that should moderate the pride of Lombard street. But the lax notions of right which prevailed among the English friends of Messrs. Park and Stewart in no manner justify the conduct of these persons in the transaction. The sale of their name by a banking firm does not diminish the scandal occasioned by the active participation of a United States Senator in the inception and management of the affair. He received a sum far in excess of any service he could possibly have rendered, save by allowing the use of his Senatorial title as a passport to English confidence. As for Mr. Schenck, it is not necessary to go beyond his own statement for proofs of the impropriety of his conduct as a Minister and his very questionable connection with the stock operations of Messrs. Park and Grant. Whether the Minister from Portugal sinned in a similar matter is a question not germane to the present inquiry. Mr. Schenck must accept the responsibility for his own acts, and we believe that a dispassionate judgment in regard to these will be against him.

THE PROTECTION OF CRIMINALS.

It is highly important that there should be a clear understanding as to the rights of criminals under extradition treaties. It is evident that when a man becomes involved in crime, and has a chance to flee, his first thought is, "Where shall I go?" He immediately becomes interested in the list of countries with which the United States has extradition treaties. In England, for example, he knows that he has no right of asylum for certain offenses of which he may be accused. The United States has led in the work of arranging among civilized nations such a reciprocity of intercourse as shall facilitate the delivery of criminals to the nation which claims the right of trial and punishment. And our people are peculiarly interested in perfecting arrangements designed to further the ends of justice and to subserve the public interest, without infringing upon the rights of the citizen. Since it is possible that the purpose for which extradition treaties were designed may be defeated by fine-drawn distinctions, it is of the first importance that the equities, as well as the technicalities, shall be observed.

Just now the cases of Winslow, in England, and Lawrence, in the United States, are made to bear upon what is considered a weak point in the scheme of extradition as accepted by the United States and Great Britain. In Lawrence's case it is argued that the court is trying him, or will try him, for some other offense than that for which he was extradited from England. In the case of Winslow, the British Government is said to demand some guarantee that he shall not be tried on any charge but that of forgery, which crime has furnished a basis for the demand of the United States for his extradition. Of course, the treaty of 1842, which contains the provisions under which extradition is now conducted, is at once examined. There is no qualification in the language of that document as to the absolute surrender of the fugitive, on receipt of a properly-made demand for him, provided that demand is accompanied by a duly authenticated and reasonably trustworthy statement of the charge alleged against the fugitive. The treaty enumerates seven crimes for the commission of which a fugitive is to be surrendered to the Government demanding him. But the British Parliament, by the act of 1870, assumes to modify the provisions of that treaty and to prescribe qualifications. According to that statute, the fugitive shall not be returned under the operation of the Ashburton-Webster treaty unless the United States agrees that he shall only be tried for the offense charged in the demand made for his extradition.

In Winslow's case, as we understand it, he is detained until it is promised that he shall have immunity in the American courts for every crime but that of forgery. If this demand were agreed to, Winslow might be brought over here and tried for forgery, but not for arson, murder, breach of trust, or conspiracy, if any of these crimes should be charged against him. The act of Parliament stipulates that the extradited criminal shall be returned to Great Britain, or shall have the opportunity of returning, before he is tried for any crime other than that which was alleged in the demand for his extradition. So that if his extradition were originally demanded on the charge that he has committed six of the seven crimes specified in the extradition treaty, he must be returned to Great Britain, and be redemanded, in case the seventh of the catalogue of offenses was subsequently alleged against him. If the protection of the British Government is to be thrown around the extradited criminal in our courts, except so far as the formal demand for his extradition specifies his offenses, there is no reason why he should not also be protected from civil suits. If Winslow can only be tried in the Massachusetts courts for forgery, does not the power of the British Empire protect him also from his tailor, if he be so unfortunate as to have an unsatisfied demand for coats and trousers preferred against him?

According to some learned commentators, there is danger that the Government of the United States may trump up an indictment against a fugitive for the purpose of getting him home for trial on other charges. In this way, a defrauded washerwoman, on good terms with the State Department, might invoke the interference of the Federal Government and procure the extradition of a fugitive debtor on a bogus charge of murder, arson, or forgery. This is only another way of putting the case. For it is assumed that a political offender might be extradited on a trumped-up charge of forgery, for example, and be tried for the real offense when he was once safely in the hands of the Government which had secured his extradition under false pretenses. Nations are not in the practice of thus dealing with each other. When they shall be, the most solemn treaties will be inoperative. It must be assumed that no fugitive will be reclaimed under a dishonest pretense. Furthermore, it is manifestly unjust to concede to the extradited criminal, whose flight is a confession of guilt, an immunity from prosecution for offenses which were not included in the demand for his extradition, and of which he may be notoriously guilty. Under such a ruling, a man brought back on charge of arson must be returned to Great Britain, and a new demand made before he could be tried for a murder which may have been charged against him after he was extradited. To say that a man in the jurisdiction of a State court is guaranteed by act of Parliament immunity for all his offenses but that for which he was extradited, is to import a foreign statute for the benefit of the criminal.

POPPENHUSEN-SCHWERIN.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown. This is the present unenviable condition of Herr Poppenhusen's individual head. He is the owner of all the railways of Long Island, and is hence the proprietor of all the Long Islanders. It is understood that he expects to take a seat in the German Parliament as the hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse-Poppenhusen, or Poppenhusen-Schwerin—for the precise name which he intends to confer on his Long Island dominions has not yet been officially announced. And yet, in spite of his power and glory and superfluous railroads, he begins to dimly foresee that an unhappy and horribly expensive future awaits him.

For some years previous to the German conquest, Long Island was the scene of a fierce and relentless railroad war. Messrs. Charlick and Poppenhusen, representing respectively the two most important railroads, fought each other with wonderful energy and perseverance. One day Poppenhusen would build a branch road to Hempstead and begin a desperate competition with the Charlick road which passed through that village, and the next day Charlick would retaliate by building a branch of his own road to Flushing and offering to carry the Flushing people to New-York for half the price charged by Poppenhusen. Thus, day by day, railroads multiplied all over the island, and fares became so cheap that if either Charlick or Poppenhusen had placed sleeping-cars on their longer routes, three-fourths of the Long Islanders would have sold their houses and taken up their permanent residence on railway trains. Of course this state of things could not last forever. It came to an end soon after Mr. Charlick's death. His successors did not care to maintain an interminable battle with no hope of ultimate gain, and they therefore sold out to the victorious Poppenhusen, who thus secured a monopoly of all the Long Island railroads, and flattered himself that henceforth he was to rule over a conquered and obedient people.

The war had left its unpleasant legacy in the shape of parallel and superfluous roads. Herr Poppenhusen found himself the owner of two roads to Rockaway, two to Babylon, two to Jamaica, three to Hempstead, and four to Flushing. He was compelled to work these roads or to forfeit their charters, and the knowledge that if only three people desired to go to Flushing he must nevertheless carry them in four separate cars over four different roads, necessarily infused an element of gloom into his hour of triumph. But the worst was yet to come. When Herr Poppenhusen had completed his conquest, he promptly increased his freight and passenger rates. This was right and wise, and no reasonable person objected to it. Next he raised the rate of monthly "commutation" thirty-three per cent. This may not have been wise, but it could not fairly be called an act of oppression. Next he informed the "commuters" that those tickets which bore the printed announcement that they were good for "one continuous passage each way daily," were not good on Sunday. This was the opposite of wise, and it proved to be the final straw that induced acute spinal disease in the patient Long Island camel. Certain revolutionary islanders at once conspired to build an opposition railroad from Williamsburg to Greenport, and before many months the screech of rebellious locomotives will echo through the once peaceful dominions of Poppenhusen.

Every one who is familiar with the history of railway competition knows that in time the new road will be bought by its older and more powerful rival. This fact, however, brings no consolation to the troubled Poppenhusen. He comprehends perfectly well that his subjects have found out that the most profitable business in which they can engage is the building of new railroads which he must buy at their own price. He foresees that if he is to maintain his monopoly, he must emulate the endless task of Sisyphus. Every few months wicked men will build more railroads to Flushing, Hempstead, or Babylon, and call his attention to the fact that in case he does not buy them he must reduce his freight and passenger tariff to the point of bankruptcy. Who can wonder that with such a future in view, Herr Poppenhusen's beer has lost its flavor, and his sauer-kraut has become as the apples of Sodom? In ten years' time every village on the island will be connected with every other by at least a dozen parallel roads, all of which Herr Poppenhusen will have been compelled to buy, and on all of which he will run his lonely trains, transporting an average of one passenger and a quarter to each car. Let us drop the veil on so sad and hopeless a tragedy, not forgetting, however, to draw from it the obvious and useful moral that the true way in which to convert a railway monopolist from the error of his ways is to surfeit him with railroads until he is ready to sign a pledge of total abstinence from steam-transportation in any form.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Democrats of Albany have nominated ex-Senator A. Bleecker Banks for Mayor.

It is said that Gen. Butler has commenced a thorough canvass of his district, with a view of entering the Congressional contest next Fall.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* sees indications that Senator Bayard's nomination to the Presidency is at this moment being worked for by the liquor organizations throughout the country in a systematic manner.

The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* is very much in earnest in its advocacy of the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury for President. It says: "If Mr. Bristow, with his record as a Republican, cannot be trusted, we do not know of any Republican in any State that should be."

The Boston *Traveller* says: "The Republicans of Virginia have selected an entire delegation to support Hon. James G. Blaine at Cincinnati." As the Virginia Republican State Convention has not yet been held, and will not be for two weeks to come, we think there must be some mistake about this matter.

New-Hampshire papers say that a letter dated before the election, and signed Daniel Hall, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, promising to give $5,000 if necessary, to carry the town of Canaan, was a hoax, gotten up to "sell" the Democrats. The wit of such hoaxes is not apparent at this distance.

Discussing the Dana-Lawrence difficulties the Petersburg (Va.) *Index* incidentally says: "There was something ineffably mean and ungrateful about this act, which marks it as characteristically Yankee. Such a scandalous instance of treacherous ingratitude could hardly have occurred anywhere in the world, except New-England."

The vote of Texas on the constitutional question on the 15th of February last has just been canvassed. The returns of the vote for State officers are made to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and will not be opened till the Legislature meets. The vote for the Constitution was 136,606; against the Constitution, 56,652; majority for the Constitution, 79,954.

The Ohio Greenback Convention, in Columbus, on the 6th of April, is to be a mass convention, and the call says that its design will be to devise ways and means of financial relief, and to make such recommendations to Congress as will, in the judgment of the convention, be most likely to restore the prostrate industries of the country, and provide a stable and uniform currency.

Hon. Warren F. Daniell, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Governor of New-Hampshire, in the Democratic State Convention, is reported to have remarked since the election: "I had no idea that Captain Marcy's war record was so dreadfully bad. Why, Sir, while he was doing and saying what he did about the war, that very year I paid $1,500 for the relief of soldiers from my own town, and I have always blamed myself for not voting for Lincoln when he was nominated the second time."

A call is issued for a Republican State Convention in Madison, Fla., on the 31st of May, to elect delegates to Cincinnati and nominate candidates for State officers. The Tallahassee *Sentinel* says that the call is regular, and it denounces the action of certain members of the State Committee, all but one being United States office-holders, who have signed a call for a meeting of that committee, to be held in Live Oak, April 7, "to take such action as may be deemed proper and necessary with regard to the next State Convention."

A NEW RAILROAD CONTEMPLATED.

Augusta, Me., March 30.—A party of distinguished Canadians arrived here to attend a meeting to be held this afternoon, to consider the importance and advantages of a contemplated railroad from Quebec, in Canada, to the seabord at Wiscassett, in this State, and to further consider whether the present time is not the most favorable to commence the enterprise. Among the party are the Mayor of Quebec; Owen Murphy, President of the Board of Trade; Hon. A. R. Angers, Attorney General of Canada; E. Beaudet, President of the Lewis and Kennebec Railway, and other prominent men

ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

CONSIDERATION OF THE COMMON SCHOOL AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION—AN IMPORTANT CANAL BILL—THE EMIGRANT QUESTION—THE LIABILITY OF BANK OFFICERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Thursday, March 30, 1876.

Almost the entire morning session of the Assembly was occupied by discussion on the proposed amendment to the Constitution in relation to common schools. Messrs. Glass, Hodges, and Hogeboom spoke at length upon the subject, and Mr. Webb offered a modified amendment. Mr. Webb stated that its object was to make the wording of the resolution clearer, and also while making it mandatory upon the Legislature to provide for raising the means for the support of the schools, to leave the manner of raising to the discretion of the Legislature. On motion of Mr. Sherman progress was reported.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Burleigh, Chairman of the Canal Committee, which provides that Warner Miller, of Herkimer; William Foster, of Oswego; E. W. Chamberlin, of Allegany, and O. R. Waldo, of Essex, shall be constituted a commission to examine into the condition and usefulness of the lateral canals of the State, and report to the next Legislature as to the advisability of their sale. The members of the commission are to receive $20 a day each, and are authorized to appoint a stenographer and clerk. Messrs. Miller and Foster are Republicans and the other gentlemen named are Democrats.

Mr. Whitson introduced a bill providing for the repavement of Lexington avenue, between Twenty-first and Thirty-second streets, New-York.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Nick Muller, which was tabled under the rule, provides that, in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the collection of head-money unconstitutional, a joint committee of the Legislature be appointed to devise means for the proper protection of emigrants arriving at the port of New-York.

The Lower House reassembled this evening, and transacted a great deal of routine business, and adopted the resolution calling upon the State Printer to explain the difference between the old and new contracts for State printing.

The Assembly Committee on Cities met this evening and listened to arguments by Police Commissioner Smith and John J. Davenport in favor of the Police bill introduced by Mr. Fish.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate non-concurred in the amendment made by the Assembly to the proposed constitutional amendment relative to State Prisons.

The constitutional amendment relative to the common schools was discussed in Committee of the Whole, but not being taken up until near the hour of adjournment, it was simply progressed. It became apparent to-day that some difficulty will be experienced in perfecting the measure. Mr. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society, was consulted on the subject, and an effort has been made to frame the amendment so as to prevent it operating directly against the class of poor children protected and in part supported and educated by the society of which he is an active member.

Senator Baaden's bill in relation to savings banks, introduced some time ago, did not meet with much consideration in the Senate Committee on Banks. The gentlemen composing the committee—Messrs. Coleman, Wellman, and St. John, all of whom have had large practical experience in banking matters—did not agree with Mr. Baaden that it would be best to impose a fine of $10,000 and a term of imprisonment on officers of savings banks who might be found guilty of misusing the funds of depositors. They, therefore, substituted another bill for the one introduced by the Senator from the Sixth, requiring Presidents and other officers of savings banks to give security for the proper administration of their several trusts, leaving infractions of criminal statutes to be punished by the laws already in existence.

Senator Gerard gave notice to-day that he would move to amend the rules relative to the time in which it is necessary to move for a reconsideration of the vote by which a bill is passed. Mr. Gerard said his object in giving the necessary notice in reference to changing the rules was to reach the bill prohibiting railroad companies from laying their tracks in any of the City parks in New-York.

A long legal argument was made to-day by Senator Bixby on the alleged illegality of the appointment by Gov. Tilden of Judge Sinnott to the bench of the Marine Court in New-York. At the conclusion of his argument Mr. Bixby offered a resolution referring the Governor's Message relative to Judge Sinnott's appointment to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report on the legal question involved.

Senator Hammond offered a resolution, which was tabled under the rule, directing the Secretary of State to collect and arrange in pamphlet form all the laws in existence at the close of the present session in relation to the protection and support of the poor.

Senator Vedder, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs, reported favorably the bill authorizing the Supervisors of Kings County to raise $20,000 to make up a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief of the out-door poor; also, with no amendments, the act creating a Board of Town Auditors in the several towns of the State, and to prescribe the powers and duties of such boards.

Senator Booth, from the Committee on Literature, reported, with some amendments, the bill to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Maritime Association of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

Senator Bixby introduced a bill amending sections 18 and 20 of title 2 of chapter 6 of part 2 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of granting letters testamentary." Sections 18 and 20, setting forth when it shall be the duty of the Surrogate to inquire into a complaint against an executor, are amended by adding to each the following clause: "Or that more than two years have expired since the granting and issuing of such letters testamentary." The same Senator introduced a bill designed to break up bogus insurance companies.

Senator Wellman introduced a bill to extend certain rights and powers to savings banks in other States, which provides that it shall be lawful for any savings bank, properly organized under the laws of the State in which it shall be located, to purchase under any foreclosure sale based upon any mortgage or mortgages owned by such savings bank, or upon judgments or decrees obtained or rendered for debts due to it, or in any settlement effected to secure such debts, any of the lands lying within this State that may be covered by such mortgages, judgments, decrees, or settlements and also to hold and convey such lands by deed or otherwise, the same as though such savings banks were organized under the laws of, and located within, this State.

Gov. Tilden appeared before the Joint Committee on Canals, and made an able argument in favor of allowing the tolls to remain at the present rates.

Certain persons here are making strong but thus far fruitless efforts to create excitement in regard to the bill which takes from an outgoing Mayor of New-York City the power to appoint heads of departments. It can be stated upon the best authority that Senator Woodin will report the bill on Tuesday next. All statements to the contrary are unworthy of credit.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Philadelphia, March 30.—The Committee of the Centennial Board of Finance, after a careful examination of the grounds, have decided upon thirteen places of entrance and exit to the exhibition, selecting these by reason of their proximity to main roads and to the points nearest to which the railroad lines, the passenger cars, and the steamboats will set down their passengers. The entrances will nearly all have four gates—one for visitors proper to the exhibition, that is, those who pay to go in; another for persons bearing complimentary tickets; a third for exhibitors, representatives of the press, and employes—in fact, for all not belonging to the two classes just named—and another for wagons. At these points of entrance, so called, will also be placed the exits, based upon a careful calculation of the traffic over each of the roads surrounding the Exhibition grounds, and leading to the entrance points selected have been placed from one to thirty-three gates or turnstiles. Of these altogether there will be 106. The exits in their vicinity will be forty-two. The designs of all the entrances will be very neat and tasteful.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ALL IN FOREIGN SECURITIES—THE COPYRIGHT COMMISSION—THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.

LONDON, March 30—Noon.—At the Stock Exchange foreign securities opened steadier, but soon became demoralized again. One failure in the foreign market has already been posted in the house and others are expected. Egyptian and Turkish securities are fluctuating rapidly, with prices of the former from two to four lower than yesterday's closing, and the latter one to two lower. The announcement from Constantinople about deferring the payment of the April interest until July is likely to produce a still further depression in the price of Turkish bonds. One of the rumors in connection with the movement in Egyptian securities is that heavy selling orders have been received from Alexandria in consequence of information which has reached Egypt that the position of the Disraeli Ministry is seriously undermined by the management of the Cave affair and the persistency in forcing through Parliament the Royal titles bill, which it is claimed, will be exceedingly unpopular with the British people. The division in the House of Commons on Tuesday night on the Irish borough franchise motion, in which the Government had a majority of only thirteen—the vote standing 179 against 166—is cited as evidence of the growing strength of the Liberals.

The Stock Exchange closed steady for home securities on the large influx of gold to the bank and the absence of further failures. Foreign securities have been in a most unsettled state all day, and the closing prices, although in several cases above the lowest point, are still very uncertain. Egyptians were bought in largely during the day; after recovering to 54½, they fell to 50¾, and closed at 52, or 1¾ worse than at the close yesterday. The Entre Rios loan fell to-day twenty-five and the Santa Fé loan thirty per cent.

Messrs. Norton & Co., the proprietors of the Manchester Steel Works at Newton Heath, Lancashire, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at £250,000.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent understands that James Anthony Froude and Anthony Trollope have been added to the Copyright Commission.

In the House of Lords, to-night, there was a long debate on the Royal Titles bill. The Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Salisbury defended the title of Empress as accurately expressing the Queen's relation to India. Lords Somerset, Grey, Lawrence, Waveney, Granville, and Kimberly opposed it. The latter congratulated the Ministers that they had not repeated Mr. Disraeli's mischievous argument concerning Russia.

The bill was read a second time without a division, the opposition announcing their intention of supporting Lord Shaftesbury's motion praying the Queen not to assume the title of Empress.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, replying to an inquiry made by Mr. Sullivan, stated that the Foreign Office had not the correspondence referred to by Prince Bismarck in a letter published in Berlin last January, in which it was alleged that England had protested against the proposed appointment of Count Von Arnim as Ambassador to England because of his untruthfulness. Mr. Bourke added that if such correspondence took place it might have been confidential and passed before the accession of the present Government.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

SECOND OFFICIAL REPORT—THOMAS' CONFEDERATES.

LONDON, March 30.—The second official report is published at Bremen to-day of the results of the investigation into the dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven some months ago. The synopsis telegraphed here fully confirms, in outline, the name, antecedents, and connections of the villain "Thomas," published some time ago in the American papers to the following effect: That his real name was Alexander Keith, Jr.; that he was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia; that he was a stanch friend of the South during the civil war; that he harbored and aided blockade runners and became one himself, and that he absconded from Halifax in 1874 with one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars intrusted to him by Confederates to buy provisions for the Southern Army. The report states that the amount embezzled was equal to the larger amount above mentioned, and included $32,000 insurance on the steamer Caledonia, which was lost at sea.

Keith subsequently lived in New-York as Alexander King Thompson, but his connections there are unknown. In 1865 he appeared at Highland, in possession of $80,000. He married there Miss Cecily Paris. A Confederate Colonel named Smoot, whom he had defrauded, had him arrested and taken to St. Louis, where the matter was compromised, he fearing other prosecutions. In 1866 he came to Europe with his wife.

No accessories to the Bremerhaven crime have been discovered. The model submitted by Herr Fuchs is the original work, made to order for Keith by the workman Rinn. The report concludes by stating that the inquiries in England are not yet definitely concluded.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

THE CONFERENCE CONCLUDED—CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES UNTIL APRIL 10.

LONDON, March 30.—Reuter's telegrams from Ragusa to-day state that the conferences have been concluded. Moukhtar Pacha has returned to Trebinje. Ali Pacha leaves to-morrow. It is understood that the conferences will be continued by correspondence. Up to the present they have resulted in the complete cessation of hostilities from the 28th of March to the 10th of April, which the Turkish Commissioners have conceded while refusing to grant a formal armistice.

Intelligence from Slavonic sources announces that the insurgent leader Petkovics repulsed an attack of Turkish troops on the 28th inst. near Sjubinje, capturing 300 head of cattle, forty horses, &c. The Turks lost several men killed.

The *Times'* Berlin special says that two more St. Petersburg journals, the *Golos* and the *Vedomosti*, assure the South Slavonians that although Russia is hardly in the position to succor them immediately she will neither coerce them by violent measures nor allow another power to coerce them. If the South Slavonians feel strong enough to rise against the Turks, Russia, according to the *Vedomosti*, will guarantee the neutrality of other parties. This language strangely differs from the intelligence semi-officially promulgated; but, as under the Russian press laws, it could not be held with impunity if unapproved, the existence of opposite currents cannot be longer doubted.

FRANCE.

THE POWER TO CONFER UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

VERSAILLES, March 30.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day appointed a committee to consider the bill restoring to the State the sole power of conferring university degrees. The majority of the committee as constituted is in favor of the bill. Thirty French Bishops held a conference yesterday and to-day on the same subject.

The report that the Government intends to supersede M. de Gontaut-Biron, the French Ambassador at Berlin, is pronounced unfounded.

The estimates presented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs make provision for the reappointment of a Vice Consul of France at Boston.

M. Charles Doucet has been elected permanent Secretary of the French Academy.

LONDON, March 31.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the French Government seems determined to place the next International Exhibition on the largest possible scale, so as to do justice to the nation and attract the adhesion of the civilized world. It intends to fix the date of the opening in 1878. The question will probably be submitted to the Chambers shortly.

Seven Communist refugees have been ordered by the German authorities to quit Alsace-Lorraine.

PERSIA.

THE PLAGUE AT BAGDAD.

LONDON, March 30.—The Levant *Herald*, published at Constantinople, announces that the plague has reached Bagdad, where there are ten cases daily. The Egyptian sanitary authorities quarantine arrivals from the Persian Gulf for fifteen days.

RUSSIA.

THE RUMORED REGENCY.

LONDON, March 30.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin special says the proposed retirement of the Czar appears partially confirmed. It is stated that the Czarewitch will be intrusted with the Regency during the Summer, being temporarily invested with the full sovereign power.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The one hundredth representation of "Julius Cæsar" was witnessed last evening by an immense audience, which exceeded the seating capacity of the house and rendered the use of camp-chairs imperative. The occasion was not commemorated by the presentation of mementoes or by any special decorations, as the management deemed that the excellence of the play was sufficiently attractive to fill the theatre. The principal actors, as they appeared in succession, were greeted by outbursts of applause, and as the curtain fell at the termination of the third act, Messrs. Barrett, Davenport, Bangs, and Levick were summoned before the curtain. The gentlemen bowed their acknowledgments of the compliment and retired, but as the plaudits continued, Mr. Barrett made a second appearance, and on being called upon for a speech, spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have no doubt that your request is dictated by motives of kindness; but it is a kindness that kills. I did not expect to be the subject of so great an honor, and am not, therefore, prepared for the occasion. I can only thank you one and all for the kindness you have shown to us from the first representation of "Julius Cæsar" to its culmination in the one hundredth performance, and hope that we shall soon meet again.

Mr. Davenport was next called out, and appeared in company with Messrs. Bangs and Barrett, when a handsome floral tribute was handed up to the trio from the orchestra. Mr. Davenport then spoke briefly in behalf of his associates. He said:

"To me, such a kindness at this moment strengthens the belief which I have entertained for many years, that a tragedy properly placed before the public will receive its favor, and it assures me that there is still something worth living for. The run of a legitimate play for 100 consecutive nights successfully, is an event which Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer may well be proud of, and if they shall see fit to continue this play or any other piece for even 200 nights, I have no doubt that my associates as well as myself will be willing to tender their services at so much a week. I thank you for your kindness to myself and my contemporaries, and trust that this shall not be our last meeting in this house."

Mr. Bangs subsequently made a few remarks, in which he reiterated the expressed sentiments of his associates, and he was followed in turn by Mr. Levick, who observed that he did not see anything left for him to say, excepting to quote from Shakespeare, that "Beggar that I am, I am even poor in thanks, but I thank you." The play then proceeded without further incident.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mr. Montague is now fulfilling an engagement at the Brooklyn Theatre, and appeared there last evening in "Tears, Idle Tears," and in "Partners for Life." The former piece was acted once at a benefit performance at Booth's, a year or so ago, and "Partners for Life" was made known at Wallack's, but a few months since. The reproduction of "Partners for Life" merits, however, something more than a mere record of its occurrence. If we except the rather disproportionate length of the third act, the comedy is exceedingly neat in construction, and it is full of amusing incidents and bright dialogue. It also calls for notice because capitally represented at the Brooklyn Theatre. Mr. Montague's *Tom Gilroy* is a thoroughly sympathetic and entertaining performance, and, although the personation is not a very elaborate one, it has a fluency and an ease about it which must make future imitation of his work a very profitless task. Miss Marie Gordon's *Fanny* is at least equal to Mr. Montague's effort in respect of the requirements of the rôle, and, at most stages of the action, and notably in the closing scene of the second act, the lady's acting was vivacious and impressive in an uncommon degree, and secured the recall of the characters before the curtain. An excellent portrayal of *Mr. Horace Mervyn* by Mr. H. B. Phillips; an unusually good personation—that of *Muggles*—by Mr. Lamb, and a clever sketch of *Miss Priscilla*—the conventional old maid—added to the symmetry of the rendering of "Partners for Life," the remaining rôles being allotted to Messrs. Plympton, Thorpe, and Matthews, and to Miss Meta Bartlett. The same programme will be offered throughout this week.

BRIEF MENTION.

Dr. Von Bülow plays to-night at Chickering Hall.

Mrs. Leonowens will lecture on "Cambodia and Serpent Worship" at Chickering Hall on April 3.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch and Mlle. de Belocca sailed for this port from Liverpool, yesterday, aboard the Germanic.

Tickets can now be gotten at Schuberth's, at Schirmer's, and at Jordens & Martens' music stores for a concert in aid of the Women's Centennial Union, to occur at Chickering Hall, on April 7. Miss Kellogg and Mr. Richard Hoffman will be the principal artists.

Mme. Pappenheim will sing in "La Traviata" at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, April 7. On April 8, a farewell Titiens matinée will occur, when "Norma" will be sung. Mme. Titiens' farewell appearance and benefit night is set down for Monday, April 10, when a programme of great variety will be interpreted.

The newspaper paragraph current announcing the marriage of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe to Miss Rose Lisle, is devoid of foundation. Mr. Rowe's only engagements are professional, and the arrangements for the production of "Brass" throughout the country would leave him, between now and next year, no time for a wedding tour, were he even to contemplate—which, spite of temptation from all quarters, he does not—a journey of the sort.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRE TRIALS.

A JURY OBTAINED IN THE CASE OF KELLY—A SCENE IN COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 30.—A jury in the case of Edward Kelly was impaneled at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and District Attorney Siewers made the opening plea on the part of the Commonwealth. The jury has been selected with great care, and Judge Dreher has sustained every challenge for cause made in behalf of the defense. Every man who acknowledged that he had read or heard any portion of the testimony in the Doyle case has been set aside, and the jury presents the surprising fact that twelve men have been found in Carbon County who declare on their oaths that they have heard nothing about this tragedy which has excited this section for over six months. At one time this morning there was a sensation in court. After the seventh juror had passed the ordeal of the Commonwealth and the defense, and had calmly taken his place in the jury box, it was ascertained that he had served on the Grand Jury which indicted the persons charged with the murder of Jones at the October term. A motion for his removal was made by the Commonwealth and sustained by the court. Counsel for the defense then moved that the jurors already impaneled should also be discharged, but Judge Dreher refused to grant the rule, and a bill of exceptions was filed. The taking of testimony will begin to-morrow, and it is probable that by this day week the case will be confided to the jury. Kelly's mother was in court all day. She is a widow, her husband having been killed in the mines about the time that her son was arrested on a charge of murder.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 31—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, cold northerly to westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, rising barometer, and light snow in the northern portion of the first-named district.*

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 85½; California, 89¼; Segregated Belcher, 90; Ophir, 73; Chollar, 142½; Savage, 20½; Imperial, 18¼; Mexican, 40½; Gould and Curry, 22¾; Best and Belcher, 62; Hale and Norcross, 73; Crown Point, 24½; Yellow Jacket, 36½; Empire, 11; Alpha, 62; Belcher, 34½; Confidence, 26; Sierra Nevada, 25¾; Exchequer, 24¼; Overman, 82; Justice, 28½; Caledonia, 12½; Succor, 1½.

LEGISLATION IN IOWA.

SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GEN. BELKNAP IN THE SENATORIAL CONTEST—A HANDSOME ACT BY GOV. KIRKWOOD—DIFFICULT COMPLICATIONS ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION—TEMPERANCE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DES MOINES, Friday, March 24, 1876.

The Sixteenth General Assembly of Iowa has recently closed its regular session—the shortest, with one exception, under the present Constitution. It lasted sixty-seven days, precisely the same as its predecessor. The two were the first sessions under the existing mode of compensation, viz., by the session, the amount being $550. Formerly the members were paid by the day; at first, $2, afterward $3, and lastly $5, a day. The session of 1872, the last under the latter system of compensation, continued 107 days, forty longer than the one just closed. The session was more remarkable for what was attempted but failed than for what was done. Many important measures—indeed all, it may be said, that elicited any extended discussion—failed. Railroad legislation, capital punishment, the temperance question, woman suffrage, and grand juries, were all more or less thoroughly canvassed, but without any result.

The Senatorial contest with which the session began was promptly decided, and in undoubted accord with the sentiments of the great mass of the Republican voters. Three other candidates were presented for the nomination in the caucus, (Mr. Harlan's name being withdrawn by himself,) one of them, Mr. McCrary, without any procurement of his own. Hon. Hiram Price, who rallied around him a strong support of good men, and Gen. Belknap, in whose interest many active politicians traversed the State for weeks and even months. Fifteen votes on the informal and thirteen on the formal measured the latter's strength. There were no intimations of the transactions whose discovery has since given his name such an unpleasant notoriety. It is true that a Democratic paper in Chicago, upon the day of the nomination, published an attack upon the Secretary of War, based upon the very offenses which have since come to light, detailing them and the amounts he was alleged to have received annually from each of several posts, but the paper containing the attack did not reach here until after the nomination, and no credence was given to the allegations when they were known here. It may be proper to say that a dispatch was received by some of Gov. Kirkwood's leading friends, advising them that the paper containing the attack was on the way. They at once apprised Gen. Belknap himself and left with him the dispatch, making no further use of the information. Gen. Belknap's signal defeat for the Senatorship therefore was in no sense affected by any suspected misconduct in office. Nevertheless, throughout the Senatorial canvass, there was a feeling on the part of Republicans generally that his election was something the party could not afford; that it would weight it too heavily in the coming canvass.

The successful candidate in the Senatorial contest—Gov. Kirkwood—I have said, was the choice of the great mass of the party. Coming to this State in 1854 from Ohio, where he had occupied considerable prominence, he was soon chosen to the State Senate, and in 1859 was elected Governor. This office he occupied for four years, including the first three of the war. His admirable executive ability was of great service to the State, and before he left the office he sent the last of the State's forty-eight regiments of three years' men to the field. A candidate ten years ago for the United States Senate, he was elected to fill an unexpired term, but defeated for the succeeding term, which was filled at the same session by the return of Senator Harlan. When, a year ago, it was announced that Judge Wright would not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate, the ex-Governor was the first to be thought of as his successor; and when, a few months later, the State Convention was perplexed where to find a man to place at the head of the ticket, it was determined, notwithstanding his positive refusal to allow his name to be used, to nominate him for Governor and, as it were, enforce his acceptance. To this determination he was reluctantly compelled to yield. The campaign afforded abundant evidence of the Governor's personal popularity, and the manifestations of satisfaction at his success in the Senatorial contest gave further demonstration of it. The views of the Senator elect upon national politics are in accord with those of Republicans generally. Upon the currency question—now the leading one occupying the attention of the people—his opinions have not been at all uncertain. He is in favor of the earliest possible return to a sound basis.

The vexed and vexatious question of railway regulation for the last few weeks of the session perplexed our legislators. The preceding General Assembly, after a popular struggle of twelve years, attempted a solution of the question by the passage of an act fixing a schedule of maximum rates for freight, and also limiting charges for carrying passengers. How well that attempt has succeeded, together with suggestions as to the best measure to take its place, if any, was the almost exclusive theme for discussion in the House. The act of 1874 classified roads according to gross receipts. Those earning over $4,000 during the calendar year were to be assigned to Class A, those earning between $3,000 and $4,000 to Class B, and the remainder to Class C. The freight schedule previously adopted by the Illinois Commissioners, which was itself a transcript of one in use by a leading trunk line of that State at the time of its adoption, was made a law in Iowa. This schedule divided freights into eighteen classes, and established rates for carrying each from one up to 375 miles. Class A roads were limited to 90 per cent., Class B to 105 per cent., and Class C to 120 per cent. of these rates. Three, three and a half, and four cents a mile were allowed for passenger fares, respectively. The act took effect July 4, 1874, 1,922 miles of road being in Class A, 438 in Class B, and some 1,400 in Class C. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, operating the trunk line westward from Burlington, resisted the law, and sued out an injunction in the United States Court restraining the officers of the State from enforcing the law. After an elaborate and exhaustive argument before Judge Dillon, in which both parties were ably represented, that officer sustained the constitutionality of the act. The Illinois Central, another operating company, (running the line westward from Dubuque,) got itself enjoined by at least one of the companies owning the road from obeying the law. Since the decision mentioned, however, the companies are more regardful of the statute. The returns of the companies, for both the years 1874 and 1875, showed generally about the same rate of increase as previous successive years had produced, the tariff seemingly affecting them little one way or the other. Indeed, the roads promptly obeying the law, reported better showings, as compared with former years, than those which fought it. At the commencement of the session there was little apparent disposition to meddle with the law. Both the retiring Governor, Carpenter, and his successor in their official communications had recommended its retention—a suggestion that awoke no opposition at the time; and it was not until the third or fourth week of the session that the movement to assail the act assumed shape. Then appeared at the capital the representatives of a number of the railroads that crossed the State, and simultaneously a fusillade was opened upon the law by some of the newspapers in different parts of the State, and petitions were circulated along the lines of railroads, getting many signatures for repeal. The representatives of the railways appeared before committees and informal meetings of the General Assembly to urge repeal. It was maintained that the law was crippling the roads; that several companies had gone into bankruptcy because of it; that it was injuring the country by reason of the high rates upon through freights, necessitated by the reductions in local rates. The friends of the law were nothing loth to meet their antagonists, answering their allegations by pointing to the enhanced gross receipts of railroads to show that these were not crippled. They denied that any railroad companies had failed because of the statute, and contended that the lines which have gone into bankruptcy since it was passed would have done so in any case, by reason of the recklessness, if not criminality, with which their affairs had been managed; the business of some of them actually showing a marked improvement within the last year or two. It was true, they admitted, that the companies were extorting higher through rates than formerly, where competition did not enter to prevent it; but this, it was maintained, should induce the General Assembly to stand by the act rather than to repeal it, and thereby to set the seal of the State's approval upon the spirit of defiance with which it had been met. It was also contended that the anxiety of the leading companies, whose representatives admitted the fact of larger receipts, and intimated that the higher through rates to Chicago and other points outside the State, which it was claimed produced these enlarged receipts, would be maintained and perhaps made more rigorous unless the Legislature took the back track in reference to the obnoxious act to secure the abrogation of a statute thus benefiting them, was caused by a conviction on their part that these high rates could not be kept up. The opponents of the law stoutly contended that its existence had put a stop to railroad enterprise; its friends adduced the fact that over one hundred miles of new road had been built during the year 1875 more than in, perhaps, any previous year, when railroad construction was not helped by land-grants and local taxation, neither of which were available last year.

Two bills were introduced into the House of Representatives, around which the friends and opponents of railway regulation respectively rallied. The former supported a measure which provided for a Railway Commissioner, to whom the companies should make full reports at regular periods, who should have general supervision of the roads, and who, with the Executive Council of the State, might increase the schedule rates twenty per cent., or lower them fifteen, whenever it seemed that equity demanded it. It also provided that companies should not charge greater rates for shorter distances, a provision which exists in most Railroad Tariff laws, but which was found to operate so effectually to discourage competition that it was excluded from the existing Iowa statute. The other bill also provided for a Railway Commissioner, to whom reports should be made, and who should exercise some sort of a supervision, and repealed the freight schedule altogether. The Railroad Committee of the House reported in favor of the latter, but that body substituted the other for consideration. It was found, however, during the discussion, that it was difficult to reconcile conflicting opinions sufficiently to make any modification satisfactory to a majority; and the early termination of the session prevented this difficulty being overcome; so that, after the subject had been thoroughly discussed, the pending measure was defeated by a decisive majority. Except the passage of an "amnesty act" in favor of companies which would file a bond to comply with the law, and not charge disproportionate rates for shipments to Chicago or elsewhere out of the State, no further action on the railroad question was attempted, and the law will remain until the session of 1878.

An attempt to restore capital punishment, after passing the House, failed in the Senate for lack of one vote.

The constitutional amendment for the admission of woman to the ballot, which came from the last General Assembly for ratification and submission to the people, was also adopted by the House and barely defeated in the Senate. It is evident the measure is constantly gaining friends in this State. For some years women have been commissioned as notaries public, and in many school districts they have been chosen Directors, and in several counties Superintendents of Common Schools. Just before the adjournment of the Legislature one of our Circuit Judges decided that a woman could not hold the office of County Superintendent. The fact was made known through the *State Register* of this city on the morning of adjournment, accompanied with a suggestion that legislative action be had upon the subject. The Superintendent of Public Instruction at once drafted a bill making women eligible to all offices connected with the schools, and legalizing acts heretofore performed by them in such capacities. It immediately passed both houses, with the opposition of only a few votes.

The temperance question was not acted upon at all. Attempts were made on the one hand to bring beer and wine within the compass of the Prohibitory law, and to make dram-shops nuisances, and on the other to introduce local option in reference to the sale of all liquors; but the former failed in the Senate, the latter in the House.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

CASES SUBMITTED AND JUDGMENTS ANNOUNCED.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were announced: Case No. 1,253, Henry S. French, $1,034; No. 75, Edward Murray, $1,007 80; No. 78, John Hallett, $525 65; No. 85, John C. Coffin, $1,190; No. 89, J. A. Bullen, $516 20; No. 92, Jose Lewis, $186; No. 161, H. S. Shuman, $192.

The third call of the trial calendar was resumed at case No. 168, and the following cases were submitted on the testimony and oral argument of counsel: No. 168, George Hagar, Jamaica Plain, Mass., for loss of vessel, outfit, and supplies by the destruction of the Brilliant by the Alabama, Oct. 3, 1863. No. 173, Hepsie N. Tilton, Administratrix, Boston, Mass., for loss of personal effects and wages by the destruction of the —— by the Alabama, in September, 1862; No. 174, S. D. Tilton, of Boston, Mass., for the same; No. 190, William T. Savory, of Salem, Mass., for the loss of personal effects, &c., by the destruction of the Oneida by the Florida; No. 199, Charles S. Downs, of Tisbury, for the loss of oil, bone, sea clothing, silk, &c., on the Covington, destroyed by the Shenandoah June 28, 1865; No. 217, Edwin Atkins, surviving partner of Joshua Atkins, of Truro, Mass., for loss of vessel, outfit, and supplies by the destruction of the Brilliant; No. 660, Joseph D. Brown, of Winterport, Me., for the loss of personal effects, wages, &c., by the destruction of the M. J. Colcord by the Florida, March 26, 1863; No. 663, Amasa B. Hall, of Damariscotta, Me., for the loss of the Dorcas Prince, destroyed by the Alabama March 12, 1862; No. 664, Edwin L. Dale, of the same place, for the loss of same; No. 1,220, Joseph B. Bradley, administrator, of Bucksport, Me., for loss of personal effects, &c., by the destruction of the Highlander by the Alabama Dec. 26, 1863; No. 1,289, Perez Woodward, Bath, Me., for loss of same by the destruction of the Dorcas Prince; No. 554, James H. Drew, Fall River, Mass., for loss of same by the destruction of the Ocean Rover by the Alabama, Sept. 8, 1862; No. 587, Abraham Smith, Amsterdam, N. Y., for loss of same by the destruction of the Favorite by the Shenandoah, June 28, 1865; No. 1,432, Joshua P. Atkins, Provincetown, Mass., for loss of same by the destruction of the Thomas B. Wales by the Alabama Nov. 8, 1862; No. 653, Irene Birtwhistle, for loss of personal effects and expenses by the destruction of the Union Jack by the Alabama May 3, 1863; No. 210, McStea & Value, New-Orleans, and No. 231, John T. Moore, New-Orleans, for loss of goods, wares, and merchandise on the Electric Spark, destroyed by the Florida, July 10, 1864, were dismissed. No. 243, William R. Kirtland et al., New-York, for loss of merchandise on the Conrad, destroyed by the Alabama, June 19, 1863, was dismissed. Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

LOUIS XAVIER EYMA.

The death is announced by cable of Louis Xavier Eyma, a French writer of some note. He was born at St. Pierre, Martinique, in 1816, and in 1835 entered the Navy Department, where he remained until 1846. Subsequently he made a voyage to this country and to the Antilles for the purpose of studying their systems of primary instruction, on which he made reports to the French Government. He then became a writer for the French press, and was the editor at different times of two or three journals. Among his works are several well-known novels, with some pamphlets on education and finance. He was also the author of several comedies.

COLLISION ON THE CONCORD RAILROAD.

CONCORD, March 30.—A wash-out occurred on the Concord Railroad about a mile above Martin's Ferry, at 4 o'clock yesterday. A force was set to work to repair it, and a freight train due here at 5:40 was on the track waiting about half a mile below. The up passenger train, from Manchester at 8:40, was signaled and brakes reversed, but not in time to prevent a collision. The engineer jumped off and escaped, but the fireman, William Sawtelle, was thrown back in the tender, which telescoped its entire length with the baggage car. He was severely and perhaps fatally injured. Assistant Superintendent Hildreth and Assistant Roadmaster William Burbank were very seriously injured. Both engines were smashed. The baggage car of the passenger train was wrecked, and six or seven freight cars more or less damaged.

ANOTHER BREAK IN THE DIRECT CABLE.

BOSTON, March 30.—A Portsmouth, N. H., dispatch says another break has occurred in the direct cable, this time located between forty and sixty miles off the Rye Beach Station. The break occurred during the gale of Monday, and is supposed to have been maliciously done, as the cable was in complete working order up to the instant of snapping.

FIRE INSURANCE FIGURES.

BUSINESS OF TWO YEARS COMPARED

THE CONDITION OF THE VARIOUS FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN THIS STATE—PROFITS AND LOSSES DURING THE PAST YEAR—IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 30, 1876.

The annual report of the Insurance Department in relation to the marine and fire insurance companies of the State has just been issued. It is a carefully-prepared and comprehensive document, and contains many valuable suggestions. By a reference to it I find that at the close of 1875 the fire, fire marine, and marine insurance companies doing business in the State of New-York were possessed of $170,902,037 77 of admitted assets, an increase of $10,768,582 07 over the sum reported the preceding year. The liabilities of these companies, excepting scrip and capital, amounted to $54,220,705 01, which is $639,499 11 less than was returned last year. The income of the year was $83,611,394 67, and the expenditures $70,638,328 19—a decrease of $3,242,774 in income and an increase of $2,137,202 59 in expenditure, as compared with the previous year. The whole number of companies reported as existing last year was 227, being four more than reported in 1874. The gross assets of all the fire, fire marine, and marine insurance companies of the United States doing business in the State amounted on Dec. 31, 1875, to $128,171,076 38. The joint stock companies of New-York returned $59,906,223 99, and the stock companies of other States $65,193,387 96, the New-York mutuals $385,239 60, and all other mutuals $2,686,224 83. The total liabilities, excepting scrip and capital, of all the companies doing business in the State was $39,674,414 99. The amount of scrip liabilities was $1,782,570, and of capital $55,383,110 50.

Regarding the business done by the companies the report says that 227 companies, possessed of $163,491,198 96 of net assets at the close of the year, were covering $6,453,443,279 of risks, at an average of $2 53 for every $100 insured, and that during the year, on receipt of $83,131,687 15 in gross premiums, they undertook to carry $7,908,896,978 of risks, at an average rate of $1 05 for every $100 insured. The net amount received in premiums was $74,786,167 71, while $37,216,886 44 were paid for losses, $22,932,575 64 for expenses, and $10,478,866 11 for dividends. The average ratio of gross expenditures to gross income is 84.47; of losses paid to premiums received, 49.76; of expenses to gross income, 27.43; of dividends to capital stock, 12.98. The amount of surplus held by the joint stock companies of this and other States doing business in this State was $31,171,768 28, as against $24,654,590 45 last year, while the total impairment is $18,494 12, as against $17,484 46, a difference of $1,009 66 against 1875. The premium receipts in 1875 were $20,485,779 15; in 1874 they were $22,794,563 65, a falling off of $2,308,784 50. The losses paid in 1875 were $8,287,450 38; during 1874, they were $7,191,788 83, an actual increase of $1,095,661 55. The losses incurred in 1875 were $8,984,443 31; in 1874 they were but $7,363,253 03, an increase of loss amounting to $1,621,190 28. Fire risks written in 1875 were $2,738,993,578; in 1874 the amount written was $2,792,272,963, showing a falling off of $53,279,385. Marine risks written in 1875 were $167,344,498; in 1874, $178,813,528, a decrease of $11,469,030.

The apparent profits for 1875 on business done in the State of New-York were $5,234,530 45. In 1874 the apparent profits were $8,555,843 78, which show a falling off of $3,321,313 33. This, says the report, is a most remarkable result, considering that the State has been visited during the past year with no very disastrous conflagrations. The falling off is attributed in the main to what is called the "moral hazard" and to general business depression.

INCENDIARY FIRES.

Regarding incendiary fires the report says substantially that the extent to which the destruction of property by fire is due to incendiaries is variously estimated at from twenty-five to fifty per cent., and even taking the lowest estimate it is evident that if one-fourth of all the losses by fire are caused by torch of the incendiary, property-owners, to cover this class of risks, are charged twenty-five per cent. above legitimate rates. The report continues on this subject:

"Incendiary fires may be divided into three classes.

First—Fires set by young men, loungers about engine rooms, without malice, but for the excitement which they occasion. Such fires occur mostly in large incorporated villages and in rural neighborhoods.

Second—Fires set for gain. These are mostly caused by over-insurance, the owner intending to realize by making the insurance companies pay a large price for a worthless or fraudulently-reduced stock of goods. Hard times and a falling market, aided by careless insurance agents, stimulate such fires.

Third—Fires set from malice or revenge. These are more common than many suppose.

The first class can only be prevented by selecting firemen of more mature years, and by keeping the rooms of volunteer companies clear of all loungers. For the second, the agents are often almost as guilty as the selfish incendiary. Some men are extra risky, no matter how safe-looking their stores and buildings may be. They are burned out frequently, and never lose a dollar. A judicious agent will shun such men as he would shun the most inflammable buildings ever erected. They care not for the property, or even the life, of other parties, provided they can sell to the insurance company their worthless stock at a ruinous rate."

Regarding the third class of risks, the report says: "The malicious incendiary is prompted to his work by envy or revenge, and his cowardice is only equaled by his cunning. Against this class a sterner warfare must be waged. In many cities, as in New-York, there are able officers whose duty it is to investigate and ascertain, if possible, the origin of every fire. This investigation, no doubt, deters hundreds from applying the torch. But in many even of our large villages there are, in fact, no such officers. In these, and in the rural districts, insurance companies are, practically, at the mercy of the incendiary."

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

As a remedy for the evils complained of the report recommends that a law be passed making the President of a village, a Trustee, a Justice of the Peace, and the Corporation Counsel a board whose duty it shall be, with full power conferred, to examine into the origin of every fire, and if evidence is produced criminally implicating any one, he shall be held to answer before a Grand Jury. In every town, exclusive of incorporated villages, the Supervisor and two Justices should form a like board, with equal powers, for similar purposes; though in many cities this machinery for the detection and punishment of incendiaries actually exists, yet, for a very obvious reason, it is productive of no beneficial results. A fire occurs, the person burned out and the insurance company are the only parties apparently vitally interested. The company must pay; it dares not refuse, and the investigation ends; the city or village, having no vital interest in the matter. But when such fires are numerous in any locality, the rates are raised, and a whole community is actually made to pay the full cost for the property destroyed.

But, continues the report, let us assume that the tax-payers of every city, incorporated village, and every town be held responsible, and pay by taxation the damage caused by a fire proved before such a board as the one referred to to have been the work of an incendiary, would not the principle established by law at once furnish a motive for a most thorough and searching investigation, which motive is now entirely wanting? The agent of the insurance company would be present, and every citizen would be an interested party in search of the incendiary whose chances of escape would be thus diminished tenfold.

Regarding attorneys and the serving of process, the report contains the following: "Who is the attorney of such and such a company, which has just withdrawn from the State, on whom process can be served? is the burden of hundreds of letters annually received at this department. A company, once out, finds it very convenient to have its attorney, in some way, disappear, that process may not be served and suits commenced. A request has been twice made that the Legislature pass an act declaring that process may be legally served, in all cases, on the Superintendent or his deputy; then, if a company has withdrawn, our citizens can reach it, and the uncertainty, and not infrequently impossibility, of finding an attorney which now exist will be removed. The Superintendent or his deputy, one or both, being always in the department, could give the necessary notice of suit commenced, and thus save time and trouble to those who, having suffered a loss, are compelled to seek redress through the courts. It would require less time and less clerical labor to do so than is frequently spent by the Superintendent or his clerks in endeavoring to find an attorney, when the company's intention is that he shall not be found. It is well known that if process cannot be served on the attorney or agent of the company in this State suit cannot be commenced in our courts, and the claimant will be compelled to commence action either in the State in which the company's home office is located or in the courts of the United States; the first, hazardous from local sentiment, and the second almost always dilatory and expensive."

The report concludes with a number of exhaustive tables, giving in detail the information of which the above is an abstract.

EVENING SESSION.

In Committee of the Whole this evening the bill to extend the time within which the Brooklyn Guaranty and Indemnity Company may commence its business was ordered to a third reading.

The concurrent resolution introduced by Senator Emerson, amending section 11 of article 8 of the Constitution, prohibiting the loan or use of public money for private purposes, and restricting the indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, and villages, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and after an able argument by Mr. Emerson in favor of its passage was, on motion of Senator Woodin, progressed and made the special order for Wednesday.

The following bill, which was introduced last year with a view of affecting the Beecher case, and defeated, was ordered this evening to a third reading after a debate extending over two hours:

SECTION 1. In an action for criminal conversation the wife of plaintiff may be a witness for the defendant, and shall be competent to give evidence the same as any other witness on behalf of such defendant, except that she shall not be permitted to disclose any confidential communication made by or to her or with her husband.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill reducing the salaries of municipal officials in Long Island City was also ordered to a third reading.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE RAILROAD TAX BILL AMENDED—GENERAL LAWS PASSED—LENIENCY FOR CONVICTED MURDERERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, March 30, 1876.

The Senate Committee on Railroads, through Senator Magie, the Chairman, this morning reported back, with amendments, the bill imposing half of one per cent. upon the cost of construction and equipment of railroads. The tax under the bill upon the branches of the Pennsylvania Road would amount to about forty-four thousand dollars. The railroad company, not allowed to take advantage of the act, will be, as heretofore, obliged to pay $298,000 in lieu of transit duties, under their irrepealable contract with the State. This is largely in excess of the amount the company would be obliged to pay if they were allowed to come in under the law. In consideration of this fact the Senate Committee recommended that the $44,000 be considered as paid in the transit duty tax. The Senate did not act on the amendments, but laid them over for further consideration.

The Senate passed the general law for the government of counties and that regulating elections. The Election law is a compilation mainly of the election laws heretofore in force. The County bill divides the counties into three classes, according to their respective sizes. The main feature of the bill is that concerning the Director of the Board. The Director of Hudson County, the only one elected at large, is largely shorn of his powers.

The Senate killed the bill requiring Justices of the Peace to file $3,000 bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties, and requiring them also to submit to an examination in order to determine their qualifications for office.

In the House Mr. Rabe offered a bill empowering the Hoboken authorities to continue the Ravine Road sewer to the river. Mr. Cunningham presented a bill providing that whenever a jury shall convict a prisoner of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy, the punishment shall be imprisonment for life, and the Court of Pardons shall not interfere except upon application of a majority of the jurors who convicted. The House passed the bill for the relief of the Erie Railway, in anticipation of approaching foreclosures. The bill provides that the foreclosure here shall be ancillary to, and, in its progressive stages, accompany the foreclosure proceedings in the present state.

Both houses have adjourned till Monday evening.

BLACK-MAILING LIQUOR DEALERS.

The committee appointed by the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen to investigate the charges of black-mail made by saloon keepers against the Temperance Brotherhood, held its first meeting last night in the Common Council Chamber. Mayor Schroeder, Corporation Counsel De Witt, and many other prominent citizens of Brooklyn were present. The first witness was John Yager, liquor dealer, No. 114 Myrtle avenue. After he had received a notice from the Excise Commissioners to appear before them to answer a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, William Jacobs came to him and said he would have the matter settled for $10. He paid the money, and saw in the papers a statement that he had signed an agreement not to sell liquor on Sunday, but he never did sign such an agreement. Casper Schweinfert, of No. 123 Smith street, testified that he paid $7 50 to the same man for the same purpose, and that he never signed an agreement with the brotherhood not to sell liquor on Sundays. Ludwig J. Stillwagon was summoned to appear before the Commissioners in December, and paid Jacobs $15 to have the case withdrawn. Philip Koch subsequently called on him and told him he could get his cases settled cheaper than Jacobs, and solicited his patronage. He never signed an agreement not to keep open on Sundays. Several other dealers gave similar testimony. The investigation was then adjourned until Monday night.

THE NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.

The second day's session of the Newark M. E. Conference was opened with a prayer-meeting, conducted by Rev. J. R. Daniels. The regular business commenced at 9 o'clock with religious exercises, under the direction of Rev. William Lumson. At the close of the exercises the Fourth Year's class was taken up, and the following elected Elders: J. C. Mayham, E. S. Jameson, A. R. Shaw, W. H. Ruth, George F. Apgar, J. W. Marshall, E. F. Biscoe, S. D. Decker, and George W. Decker, J. H. Timbrell, J. C. Danson, S. D. Harris, Burrell Smith, E. W. Crasto, Enoch Meacham, J. T. Michael, E. M. Gaston, Frederick Bloom, Lewis F. Burgess, and H. C. Whiting, who were reported as having passed a successful examination, were admitted. In the afternoon Rev. S. Parsons preached the missionary sermon, and in the evening the missionary anniversary was held in the Central M. E. Church. Addresses were delivered by Revs. S. N. Bebout, Dr. H. Butts, and Bishop Foster.

NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB RECEPTION.

A formal reception was held at the rooms of the New-York Press Club last evening, which was attended by a large number of professional and literary gentlemen. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain,) made a funny address, and a quartet, consisting of Messrs. Henry Camp, W. C. Baird, G. G. Rockwood, and H. James, with Mr. Horatio C. King as accompanyist, rendered a number of part songs with delicacy and taste. M. Gaston Gottschalk, brother of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, sang several fine baritone songs. Mr. George F. Scobie, Signor Carini, and Mr. J. F. Byrnes sang several ballads, and "Oofty Gooft," Prof. J. B. Frobisher, and Mr. Fisher, gave recitations. The festivities were prolonged until an early hour this morning.

IN FAVOR OF BRISTOW.

The Young Republicans of the Tenth Ward passed the following resolutions last evening:

Whereas, The Republican State Convention has resolved to present to the National Convention the name of Senator Roscoe Conkling; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are opposed to his candidacy, because he is too closely affiliated with the Administration, because he has no prospect of being nominated, and because, if nominated, he would not carry this State.

Resolved, That our choice is B. H. Bristow, whose nomination would electrify the honest masses of the Republican Party and insure an overwhelming Republican triumph.

Resolved, That it is time for the Federal office-holders in this City to take back seats, and give the voters a chance to select their candidates.

SHIPMENT OF HORSES.

The following horses were shipped on Monday by Richard Lowell, from Lexington, Ky.: Rosewood, by Blackwood; Refreshment, by Blackwood; Dan Underwood, Billy Spencer, May Belle, Harold, and Sabold, for Mr. Berkie, New-York; a three-year-old stallion, for Palmer & Morgan, New-York; Brignoli, a two-year-old filly, by Almont, out of dam of May Queen, for Mr. Griswold, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel; bay gelding, for Edward Thorne, New-York; bay colt, three years old, sired by a thoroughbred, dam the dam of Grafton; two-year-old bay colt, by Blackwood, dam by Kentucky.

SUICIDES.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—Frederick Robeffs, a member of the firm of J. Roesli & Co., bookbinders, committed suicide last night by severing the arteries in his wrists, but not dying speedily enough that way, hanged himself with a towel to the bed-post, where he was found dead by his wife about 10 o'clock. No cause is assigned for the act.

LEROY, N. Y., March 30.—George W. Freeman, a respected merchant, committed suicide Wednesday night. He tied a bed-cord to a door-knob, passed it over the top of the door, and fastening it around his neck, drew up his legs, remaining in that position until he died. He was insane.

MILFORD, N. H., March 30.—A young medical student named Charles G. Hutchinson shot himself dead last night. Sickness was the cause.

IF YOU HAVE a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste, or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY—a perfect specific for catarrh, "cold in the head," or catarrhal headache.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, publishes THIS MORNING, contains the very latest Telegraphic and General News; the Charges against Secretary Robeson; the Traffic in Post Traderships; the Results of Wednesday's State Conventions; Editorials on matters of current interest; Letters from our Foreign Correspondents; the Farmers' Club; a page of carefully-prepared Commercial matter, giving the latest Financial News and Market Reports, and a great variety of interesting reading.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Colic, and all the various disorders arising from indigestion are easily remedied by Milk of Magnesia. Sold by all druggists.

Solid Silver Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, and fancy pieces retailed by the manufacturer at wholesale prices. FORD, 847 Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th sts.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Fair Haven, Conn., March 29, after a brief illness, Mrs. REBECCA S. ABBOTT, widow of the late Rev. Gorham D. Abbott, formerly of New-York City, and recently of South Natick, Mass.

Interment at Green-Wood, Saturday, April 1, at 3 P. M. Services at the grave.

BURTIS.—On Wednesday, March 29, HELEN FRANCES, youngest daughter of John H. and Mary G. Burtis, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Friends of her parents, and those of her grandfather, James B. Thomson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at their residence, No. 121 Quincy st., near Franklin av., on Saturday afternoon, April 1, at 3 o'clock.

CLOUGH.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 29, WILLIAM THOMPSON CLOUGH, formerly of Liverpool, England, aged 67 years.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, April 1, at 2 o'clock.

CLARK.—Jersey City Heights, March 28, 1876, LAURA, wife of Stephen D. Clark and daughter of James H. and the late Stephen B. Alling, of Newark, N. J.

DIBBLEE.—At New-Haven, Conn., Thursday, the 30th inst., CAROLINE M. DIBBLEE, daughter of the late Henry Dibblee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, E. R. Dibblee, No. 24 West 27th st., at 1:30 P. M., Sunday, the 2d of April.

DUNSCOMB.—On Wednesday, March 29, after a short illness, PHEBE F., beloved wife of Richard T. Dunscomb and daughter of the late Joseph H. McLaughlin, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 261 West 42d st., on Saturday, at 1:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

GIESBRECHT.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, March 29, JANE, wife of O. H. Giesbrecht, aged 43 years, 1 month, and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, April 2, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 61 Bergen st., Brooklyn.

HALK.—On Thursday, March 30, MARY WELCKER, beloved wife of John V. Halk, in the 37th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAYS.—On Wednesday, March 29, of dropsy of the brain, GRENVILLE ALFRED, youngest son of Alexander M. and Mary E. Hays, aged 14 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 58 West 48th st., on Friday; the 31st inst., at 10 A. M.

HILLYER.—On Thursday, March 30, at his residence, No. 12 West 39th st., after a lingering illness, JOHN B. HILLYER, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JACKSON.—On Wednesday evening, March 29, ALICE, wife of William Jackson, in the 83d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 124 First place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2, at 2:30 P. M.

LAWRENCE.—On Wednesday, March 29, ANN ELIZA, wife of John Lawrence, in the 54th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, 140th st., North New-York, on Friday, 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

LOWREY.—On Thursday, March 30, 1876, after a long illness, JOHN LOWREY.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 162 West 47th st., on Saturday, April 1, at 2:30 P. M.

MABBATT.—On Thursday, March 30, SAMUEL R., son of the late Samuel R. Mabbatt, in the 33d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBBINS.—In this City, Wednesday, March 29, Mrs. RELIEF J. ROBBINS, aged 89.

Funeral services on Friday, March 31, at 2 P. M., at her late residence, No. 322 West 34th st. The remains will be taken to Salem, Mass., for interment.

ROSS.—On Thursday, March 30, WILLIAM ROSS, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 449 West 34th st., Sunday, April 2, 4 P. M.

RIPLEY.—On Tuesday, March 28, 1876, of diphtheria, EVELEEN, only daughter of Dr. John H. and Isabella M. Ripley, aged 6 years.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 213 East 53d st., on Friday, March 31, 1876, at 11 A. M., thence by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 2:45 P. M., for interment in Fairview Cemetery, Westfield, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SALISBURY.—Of pneumonia, Thursday morning, March 30, ELAM C. SALISBURY, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the Briggs House, 42d st. and 4th av., Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Remains are to be taken to Troy Saturday morning.

SHIPMAN.—At Riverdale, on the 28th inst., LYDIA K., relict of the late De Grasse Shipman, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of J. M. Reed, Esq., Riverdale.

TITUS.—On Tuesday, March 28, 1876, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Frost, No. 83 Remsen st., Brooklyn, STEPHEN W. TITUS, in the 84th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at Friends' Meeting-house, Westbury, Long Island, on Friday, March 31, at 11:15 A. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point and East New-York at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

TRAPHAGEN.—At Harlem, March 29, MARY A. HOBBS, wife of William W. Traphagen, in the 33d year of her age.

Funeral at St Paul's Church, East Chester, on Saturday, April 1, at 1:30 P. M. Take train to Mount Vernon at 10:10 or 12 A. M.

WINANT.—At Ridgefield Park, N. J., March 30, DANIEL M. WINANT, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Saturday, April 1, 1:30 o'clock. Trains leave Jersey City at 12 o'clock M., on New-Jersey Midland Railroad and return at 5 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

HIPPODROME BUILDING.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock EVERY DAY.

WOMEN'S MEETING from 1 to 1:45, in Fourth Avenue Hall. There will be no 4 o'clock service this week.

A CHRISTIAN CONVENTION OF MINISTERS AND LAYMEN will be held on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10 and 3 o'clock each day. Tickets required for each service, to be had on application. Regular service EVERY NIGHT at 8 o'clock, and Overflow Meeting in Fourth Avenue Hall. No tickets required. Young Men's meeting, Fourth Avenue Hall, EVERY NIGHT at 9 o'clock, and SATURDAY NIGHT MEETING at Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av., at 8 o'clock.

No service at the Hippodrome on SATURDAY, and no noon meeting on SUNDAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale oils. Sold in capsuled imperial half pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

ART NOTICE.

The Messrs. LEAVITT take pleasure in announcing to the public that they will reopen their Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, THIS (Friday) MORNING, with the collection of paintings belonging to URIAH ALLEN, Esq., Jersey City, comprising fine examples by the following celebrated artists: Corot, Verboeckhoven, Toeschi, Alvares, Verhas, Gebler, Depret, Seil, Camphausen, Vaarberg, Compte-Calix, Gesser, Hue, Whitredge, Tait, Inness, Beauverie, Lasalle, Jerome Thompson, Garland, &c., &c., to be sold WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 5 and 6, at the Art Rooms.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

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CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

43d st., near the Grand Central Depot.

Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England, will address the ladies of the City in the chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. All ladies are invited.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE victoria, and one phaeton, all nearly new, used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

A YOUNG HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP. if sold this week. TOOKER & IRWIN, 37th st., East River.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—PRIVATE STABLE, No. 153 East 38th st., in thorough good order. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LANDAU, PAIR horses, harness, robes, livery, &c. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 217 West 41st st.

CARPENTER'S WAGON, WITH PLATFORM springs, very cheap, at No. 385 1st av. FREDK. DORR, wheelwright.

CARRIAGES—ALL KINDS, OF MY OWN MAKE; buggies, phaetons, rockaways, expresses, at manufacturers' prices. GRUBE, No. 366 Canal st.

TO LET—STABLE NO. 6 UNIVERSITY PLACE. Inquire of A. L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable, and respectable office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., best class of servants, Protestant and Catholic. Also married couples waiting for situations.

A PROTESTANT SERVANT'S BUREAU—For families, hotels, and all others wanting reliable, competent, civil servants, for City or country. No. 138 5th av.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, &c.—AN EDUCATED lady desires a position as companion to a lady, governess, house-keeper; references exchanged. Address H. S., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO wait on aged lady, or to sew and attend to a grown child; no objection to go to the country. Call for two days at No. 446 West 29th st., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Waitress.—By a young Protestant girl; is a most desirable servant, either to do chamber-work and sew, or as chamber-maid and waitress; very thorough in each capacity; moderate wages. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable and highly recommended young woman: competent chamber-maid and waitress and an elegant washer and ironer; willing; very neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is very neat and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young woman; very respectable and recommended; competent in either capacity; clean and take care silver, &c.; very good chamber-maid; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY an English girl as chamber-maid; is a first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., rear, first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid; has the best of City references; willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 207 East 38th st., one flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, AND assist in fine washing.—By a young woman with six years' City reference; City or country. Call or address No. 502 2d av., first floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and do plain sewing, or would assist with children; six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 252 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class chamber-maid or chamber-maid and fine washer in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 249 West 27th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CHRISTIAN Protestant girl to do chamber-work or take care of children. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid or to assist with grown children. Call at No. 111 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 361 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A THOROUGH German chamber-maid, who has lived in a fine family for two years, as chamber-maid or as nurse, or as both; is a good sewer and embroiderer; very obliging; City reference; lady to be seen. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG TIDY girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' references from last place; City or country. Call at Mrs. Clark's private office, No. 109 West 41st st., near 6th av.; no sign.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY SWEDISH girl, recommended as a first-class chamber-maid; will assist in ironing or plain sewing; speaks good English. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; two years' reference from last place. Call at No. 161 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 31st st.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, very respectable and well recommended, as an excellent family cook; meats, game, &c.; makes nice soups, and is an excellent pastry, bread, and biscuit baker; gets up nice side-dishes; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; very clean about her person and work; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two young Scotch Protestant girls, sisters, to do the work of a small family; cook can make good bread, biscuit, soups, meats; also, desserts; good laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing; City references; City or country. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who is a thorough cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country; has best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as cook; can do all kinds of American cooking; willing to assist with the washing; no objection to general house-work. Can be seen for two days in the millinery store No. 715 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO HAS lived in the best families; is perfect in American, French, and English cooking; good pastry maker; two years' reference from last employer. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, AMIABLE, FAITHFUL WOMAN as good family cook; will do coarse washing; has satisfactory testimonials as to character and ability. Call on or address Cook, No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING—CHAMBER-maid and Fine Washing.—By two competent girls, together; both can give unexceptionable City reference. Inquire for B. G. and M. Mc., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A middle-aged Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do the work of a small private family; is an excellent baker; City reference. Can be seen at No. 220 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, and is a superior washer and ironer; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT PROTESTANT COOK; middle-aged; is a splendid baker, and understands milk and butter; good on meats, soups, and game; has excellent City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS A GOOD cook in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 30 Greenwich av., in the rear, first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; a comfortable home in a religious family preferred to wages; five years' reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS the very best of private family cooking; good City references given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 207 East 38th st., one flight up.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL to cook, wash, and iron; good references. Call at No. 103 East 27th st., Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general housework. Apply at No. 1,246 2d av., between 65th and 66th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO PLAIN cooking and assist with washing or chamber-work and coarse washing. Seen from 10 to 11 o'clock, No. 39 Park av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; has first-class reference from last employer. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A SMALL PRIVATE family; willing to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 321 East 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERMAN girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call at No. 277 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN; is a first-class cook. Call at her present employer's, No. 16 East 29th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 293 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (GERMAN Protestant;) understands French, German, and English cooking thoroughly, as soups, meats, vegetables, boning and larding; she is also an excellent pastry cook; first-class references. Call at Swedish Servants' Agency, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both will assist in the washing and ironing; have the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 49th st.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters; one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman; is a first-class cook in all branches; good City references; no objection to the country. Address Eliz. Chapman, No. 308 East 45th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL private family, as first-class cook; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 293 7th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

COOK.—IN A HOTEL OR RESTAURANT; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches, French, English, or American; good reference. Call or address No. 24 Eldridge st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK; IS a good cook and baker; used to living in the country; would wash if required; good reference. Call at No. 340 East 25th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class cook; by the day or week, or get up dinner parties; good City reference. Call at No. 224 West 20th st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS good plain cook or chamber-maid; no washing; will go in the country. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, competent girl, with good City references; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a respectable family; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th st., Room No. 8.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO DO THE coarse washing; has several years' City reference. Call at No. 149 East 32d st., Room No. 5.

DRESSMAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKER and seamstress; cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; good operator; City reference. Call at No. 259 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER and fine operator on machine, engagements by day or week; understands making every garment in family use. Address M. Smith, No. 759 2d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PERFECT FITTER, A few first-class families to work for by the day; City or country. Call or address Fitter, 138 East 29th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as dress-maker and seamstress in a private family; City reference. Call at 321 7th av., in store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, a few more customers to go out by the day; can give every satisfaction in cutting and fitting in the latest styles. Address A. M., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker a few more customers by the day; is an excellent cutter and fitter and trimmer; can operate on any machine; best references. Call or address No. 203 West 27th st., second floor, front.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker desires the work of a few more families at her own house; can cut and fit to perfection; terms very reasonable. Call at Mrs. King's, No. 160 Waverley place, near 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can do all kinds of family cutting and making, or work at her own home; terms moderate. Call for three days at No. 223 East 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker, who is an excellent fitter, wishes to make a few more daily engagements. Call or address No. 780 8th av., second bell.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for any capacity, at the Home Bureau, No. 543 6th av., at the shortest notice.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND lady of refinement and experience, a position to oversee the domestic duties of a gentleman's household, and be a companion for an invalid, elderly lady, or a child; satisfactory reference given and required. Address, for three days, A. N., 1,003 Broad st., Newark.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE, KIND, companionable middle-aged American lady, as good caretaker of house, children or invalid; would sew and be useful; more for the home than compensation; unexceptionable reference. Call or address L., No. 85 East 4th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper; City or country. Call at Newspaper Advertising Agency, No. 554 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN widow, of good address and domestic habits, a position as housekeeper or companion; City or country. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 6 East 34th st., for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable middle-aged woman; City or country; a home more an object than wages. Call at No. 344 East 23d st., first floor, for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER OR NURSE.—BY A HOUSE-keeper or nurse for lady or gentleman. Call or write, for one week, M. G., No. 155 Waverley place.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND woman, forty years old, a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower; understands the management of servants and the care of children, and all kinds of practical housekeeping thoroughly; undoubted reference; triflers need not apply. Call at No. 115 Lexington av., corner 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STRONG GERMAN WOMan; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, and is a first-class washer and ironer; references. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small family; will go as kitchen-maid; has good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work in a small private family; no other need apply; good City references. Call at No. 89 Christopher st., top floor, room No. 19.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 317 East 59th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTant woman; in the country at moderate wages. Call at No. 3 Sheriff st., rear house.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to do general house-work in a small family; City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 403 West 29th st., West Side Relief Association.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; reference. Call at No. 315 East 37th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl as lady's maid; is a good laundress and seamstress; no objection to travel; good reference. Address P. K., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; accustomed to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 136 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT woman, or to take care of a lady, or as housekeeper; good reference for five years. Call at 625 9th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—CAN dress hair and operate on different machines. Call at No. 15 East 12th st., in the rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 236 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family; is a first-class laundress. Call at her present employer's, No. 16 East 29th st., two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fluting; can be well recommended; no objection to the country. Call at No. 207 West 26th st., near 7th av., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Address K. D., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 245 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 444 West 25th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl who is a thorough seamstress, tasty trimmer, and good machine sewer; also a good hair-dresser, and would not object to take charge of growing children; highest testimonials. Call at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to wait on a lady and assist in house-work; would like to go in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call or address No. 448 West 45th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WELL RECommended young woman; competent nurse for young and growing children; can bring it up on the bottle; very fond of children; will go to any part of the country; very neat, willing, sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN English Protestant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children, and is a neat, orderly chamber-maid; very willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City recommendations. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, fully competent to take entire charge from birth and bring up on the bottle; is a neat sewer; five years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 922 3d av., between 55th and 56th sts.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLored girl; will take either position alone; City or country; present employer. Call or address No. 126 West 49th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and do sewing or chamber-work; no objection to travel; excellent reference. Call or address No. 324 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse; is willing and obliging; will come well recommended; would do some sewing. Call at No. 315 East 31st st., ring third bell.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL to take care of children and sew; would assist in chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 323 East 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; understands the care of an infant from its birth, or grown children, and plain sewing; good City reference. Apply in the fancy store, 4th av., near 21st st. Can be seen for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; will take charge of an infant or grown children; capable of teaching them, and a good sewer; or would take care of an invalid; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 16½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 500 Madison av., former employer's.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE IN A JEWISH family; will take entire charge of young children; best City reference. Call at No. 338 East 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of a baby and bring it up on the bottle; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL AS infant's nurse; will take full charge; is a good seamstress; best of credentials. Call for two days at No. 240 West 44th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Scotch woman to take care of an invalid or delicate lady; good sewer; best references. Call at No. 841 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts., in the store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable references given. Call at No. 248 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent person as seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; is a thorough seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and working on dresses, besides being a competent chamber-maid; can furnish best City references. Can be seen at No. 26 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT PLACE BY A first-class family seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate on machines; good reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COLORED SEAMSTRESS to go out by the day in private families. Address Mary E. Harris, No. 143 West 26th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERson as seamstress, and to assist with the chamber-work; can operate on a Weeler & Wilson sewing machine; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 174 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS; CAN CUT and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d st., Room No. 15.

OPERATOR.—A COMPETENT OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine desires a few engagements by the day; understands dress-making. Address A. D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL GIRL.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to make herself useful in a first-class family; would like to mind grown children and sew; no objection to traveling. Call for two days at No. 122 West 54th st.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant girl as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 241 West 35th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, gentlemen's washing at her own home; good washer and ironer and repairer; best City reference. Call at No. 342 West 39th st., Room No. 20.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 227 East 29th st., rear house, first floor.

WASHING.—BEST OF ATTENTION PAID TO families' washing; can refer to first-class people. Call at No. 125 West 51st st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MARRIED GENTLEMAN, HAVING met with heavy reverses, desires a position in a wholesale house as entry clerk, salesman, bookkeeper, cashier, or would make himself generally useful. Address M. O. C., Box No. 150 Times Office.

SALES LADY.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE American girl, with the very best references, to attend a bakery or candy store; has admirable appearance and is of kind disposition. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; notice this address.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S

Oldest, largest, and most reliable servant's office, corner 11th st. and 6th av., competent farm hands, gardeners, coachman, &c. Also married couples waiting for situations.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO TAKE CARE of a house for the Summer; can do all kinds of cooking and put up preserves; can furnish the highest references. Call at or address No. 324 West 44th st., third bell.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, FIRST CLASS.—By a single man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class driver; six years' best City references; does not smoke or drink; willing and obliging; will be generally useful; can be highly recommended in this City. Address D. C., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address B., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable single young man; understands the proper care of horses and carriages thoroughly; also gardening if required; willing and obliging; twelve years' reference in the business. Address L. K., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a good groom and careful driver; Protestant; married; is also a good gardener; not afraid of work. Address William, Box No. 3,139 New-York Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE Scotchman, strictly sober, careful, accustomed City driver; thoroughly competent in the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; would make himself generally useful; City or country; City references. Address A. S., Box No. 207 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man as coachman and gardener; understands his business to perfection in both branches; has ten years' reference; will give general satisfaction to any gentleman requiring his services. Address C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class City driver, who thoroughly understands the care of first-class horses and carriages; six years' first-class reference; left on account of employer going to Europe; no objection to the country. Call on or address W., for two days, at No. 28 West 40th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; will be found agreeable, willing and obliging. Call or address Coachman, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class, recommended young man of long experience in the business in the care of horses and carriages; will be found trustworthy in every respect; willing and obliging; can give several years' first-class City reference. Address J. H., Box No. 225 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MARried man; no incumbrance; highly recommended for sobriety, honesty, and faithfulness; willing and obliging; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; country preferred. Call or address No. 29 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST-class City driver; competent in all branches of his business; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; no objection to any part of country. Apply for reference to S. W. Coe, No. 64 Leonard st., or address W. H. E., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-eight years, who can care and drive horses, wash carriages, clean harness, and will, if required, care cows, milk, mow lawns, tend flowers, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent young man as coachman and groom; strictly temperate; City or country; will make himself useful around a gentleman's place; has nine years' best City references. Address M. S., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN as coachman; understands the care of horses and is a good driver; will make himself useful; six years' excellent references; country preferred. Address P. F., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; FIRST-CLASS City driver; understands his business in all capacities; willing and obliging; strictly sober and honest; no objections to the country; first-class City references from last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; has lived fourteen years with former employer; can come highly recommended. Address for two days J. M., care of Brewster & Co., No. 84 5th av., corner 14th st.

COACHMAN—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A man and wife; man as coachman, wife as chamber-maid or laundress; lately landed; first-class reference; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 228 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FAITHful Protestant young man who is experienced in City and country driving, and is a good flower and vegetable gardener; City references. Address Competent, Box No. 223 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; will be disengaged in a few days; seven years in his place; sober, and a splendid driver; highly recommended. Address J. R., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A DANISH MAN WITH A country gentleman, where he can otherwise make himself useful; has good City references from present employer. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office, for three days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man who thoroughly understands both branches; can milk and be generally useful; first-class City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 204 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, with five years' best City reference; is temperate, willing, and obliging. Call or address W. S., No. 37 West 43d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in a garden, and will make himself generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; middle-aged; single; good reference in every respect; City or country. Address John, private stable, No. 7 West 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; City or country; three years' best City reference. Address J. N., No. 8 East 31st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRUSSIAN; single; good City reference in every respect; City or country. Address Prussian, Korne & Currie's, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom and useful man; is willing to assist in a garden if required; has good reference. Address, for two days, J. J., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, with five years' reference; willing and obliging. Address W. R., No. 114 West 27th st., two days.

COACHMAN.—I HAVE SOLD MY ESTABLISHment, and wish to procure a good situation for my coachman, who is a deserving man, having served me faithfully for years; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 138 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, &c.—By a first-class man and wife, (Swedes;) can furnish several years' references; will take full charge of a fine garden; wife as first-class cook and laundress. Address B. L. D., or call at 275 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his duties; can come well recommended from last and present employers; will be disengaged on the 1st. Address J., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a married man; wife willing to assist in any work if required; good references from last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Address T. M., Box No. 211 Times Office.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A GERMAN COACHman, and wife as first-class cook; can give best City references; no objection to going to the country. Address F. A., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a respectable single man; understands both departments; will be found trustworthy and reliable; good reference. Address W. L., Box No. 224 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED PROTestant man, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all respects; best City recommendations. Address H. M., Box 8, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (single) of good appearance; can drive tandem or four-in-hand if required; European and American references; two years' best City reference from last place. Call or address John, No. 107 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; first-class man; can cheerfully recommend him to any one requiring his service; he is honest, sober, and industrious. Call or address No. 80 Reade st., or No. 221 2d av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business in all its branches. Call or address at his late employer's, No. 10 West 54th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG American as coachman and groom; two years' reference; is sober and a good driver. Address for two days A. J., Tuckahoe, N. Y., Post Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man; has eleven years' reference from last employer; no objections to the country. Call on or address J. M., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 28; has good reference for capability and sobriety; is willing and obliging; City or country. Call on or address G. C. H., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, (German;) best City reference; no objection to country. Apply to Brewster's carriage manufactory, 25th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has lived with him for the past four years; can be highly recommended. Call on or address private residence, No. 52 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; MARRIED; no incumbrance; leaves on account of gentleman selling out; six years' unquestionable City reference; country preferred. Call or address No. 473 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; will be disengaged in a few days on account of family going to Europe; is a single man. Address A. B., No. 144 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman. Apply at or address C. B., at Tracy's stables, 47 and 49 East 62d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; seven years in his place; sober, steady; highly recommended; will be disengaged in a few days. Address J. R., Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARM-WORK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A Swedish Protestant man and wife who speak fair English; man can do farm-work and plain gardening, care and drive horses, milk, &c.; wife all kinds of house-work; good references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED man to take charge of farm and plain gardening; no incumbrance; best of reference. Address O. K., Box No. 204 Times Office.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TRUSTworthy man; is thoroughly practical in all the duties of a first-class farmer; married, one daughter; wife a good butter-maker and poultry-raiser; satisfactory reasons given for leaving present employer, from whom ten years' good reference can be had. Address D. F., Box No. 213 Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

FOOTMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS FOOTman, and be generally useful around the house; has three and a half years' City reference from present employer. Apply at No. 39 5th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent in every branch of the business; will be found sober, honest, industrious, and economical; moderate wages expected; married, no children; references good. Address Thorough Gardener, Box No. 224 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT; small family; understands the culture of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under glass and out doors; would take entire charge of gentleman's place; City references. Address N., Box No. 224 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist, fruit and vegetable gardener, under glass and out doors; understands the general management of a gentleman's place; will care horse or cow; has four years' City reference. Address J., Box No. 224 Times Office.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the proper culture of hot-house and green-house plants, hot and cold graperies, and the laying out of grounds, &c.; five years' reference from last employer will certify for ability, &c. Address J. H., Box No. 228 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL, SINGLE, GENeral workman; understands green-houses, graperies, and full management of gentleman's place; not afraid of work; best reference. Address J. K., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNderstands his business in all its branches; any gentleman wanting such a man may inquire of James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st. for reference, or address F. C., Box No. 203 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; LAST SIXteen years on the High Park road, Dutchess County; thoroughly understands the cultivation of flowers, fruit, and vegetables; twenty years' unquestionable reference. Address P. H., Box No. 227 Times Office.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS; THOROUGHLY UNderstands business in all its branches; is willing, sober, and honest, and not afraid of work; good references; German; married, no family. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN JUST DISENgaged; practical for greenhouse, graperies, flowers, fruits, lawns, and vegetables; best testimonials. Address J. R., Box No. 216 Times Office.

GARDENER—WHOM WE CAN RECOMMEND IN every particular a first-class man; we would like to secure a first-class place. Call on or address Young & Elliott, Seedsmen, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; understands his business, and has good reference as to capability. Address Gardener, No. 143 West 29th st.

GARDENER.—BY A NORWEGIAN; SINGLE; can furnish satisfactory references from all his employers. Address O. N., No. 207 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE IN family; green-house and vegetables; five years' reference. Address W. H., Box No. 220 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH,) who understands the culture of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Address A. Baillie, No. 59 West st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly, laying out and care of grounds, management of pits and frames, and green-house work in general; satisfactory references. Any gentleman requiring the services of such will address Gardener, Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN EXPERIENCED IN every department of horticulture; has best of reference. Address C. H., at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young man; thoroughly understands taking care of a gentleman's place; is a good milker; good reference. Call or address William Johnson, No. 106 Greene st., second floor.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THORough, practical man; draws and executes plans for country seats; has been in charge of some of the finest places in different States; stock raising and butter making, a specialty. Address H. H., Fordham Post Office, New-York City.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, MARried; thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches. Inquire or address F. Steinhausen, florist, Essex st., near Main st., East Orange, N. J.

GROOM.—TO BREAK YOUNG HORSES AND RIDE; first-class reference from prominent gentlemen. Address R. F., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER in a wholesale or retail store; satisfactory reference given. Call on or address A. H., care of Livingston, No. 125 West 51st st.

RESTAURATEUR.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN to superintend a hotel or restaurant, the advertiser thoroughly understands the public business and has had long experience as a practical cook and confectioner; can give undoubted references; is willing to go to Philadelphia or any part of the country, to work or superintend a large business; will make himself useful in any part of the business. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105 Times Office.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A BOY AGED SIXTEEN, to make himself useful in a gentleman's house; can take care of a horse, or will assist in gardening; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 19th st.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A LAD OF NINETEEN IN A wholesale house where he would have a chance to rise; resides with parents; has five years' reference. Address No. 58 West Washington place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife, aged thirty-two years, no children; man can do gardening and farm-work, milk, care and drive horses, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, a nice washer and ironer, and will do other kinds of work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A COLORED MAN ON A gentleman's place; is a good stone mason and understands farming and the care of horses and cattle; can bring references of five years from his last place. Address D. S. B., Box No. 187 Morristown, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS man desires any situation where he can earn a living; would go out of City; has first-class references. Address E. B. S., Box No. 133 Times Office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; takes the best care of silver; also makes the best of salads; no objections to the country; has the best of reference. Address H. D., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY ONE WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, English, and Italian, in a private family; City or country; can give first-class City reference. Call at No. 110 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, AS waiter in a private family; has good reference from his last employers. Address E. D., No. 1,263 Broadway, in the bakery.

WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man; understands his business in every particular, and will be found obliging; best City references. Address J. M., No. 169 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 192 Greene st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SPEAKing English, as waiter or second waiter; good reference. Call at No. 232 West 41st st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family or boarding-house; has no objection to drive and wait or to make himself generally useful; is willing; references. Address W. R., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; City or country; good references. Call at No. 882 6th av., cigar store.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the duties of a gentleman's house; two years in last place; will be recommended by four bankers now in City. Address M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN A private family; is a first-class butler; has excellent City reference; no objection to go in the country. Address Henry James, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; is willing and obliging; with good City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; no objection to go to the country; best reference from last employer. Address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN OF INTELLIGENCE, GENTEEL appearance, and average tact, for a permanent, legitimate, and profitable business, that will pay 400 per cent. on the investment. Men with $20, $50, or $100 that wish to realize something for their time and trouble are requested to call or send for particulars. $1 samples free to men who mean business, but not to street-talkers, peddlers, and boys.

H. N. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WHO UNDERSTANDS landscape gardening and the full care of a gentleman's place; one who is willing to make himself generally useful; must be sober steady, and obliging; the best of references required as to ability, &c.; single man preferred. Address, stating terms, A. F. M., Post Office Box No. 3, Wolcottville, Conn.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO GO A short distance in the country as general worker; good cook, washer, and ironer, understand making butter; City reference. Call at No. 127 East 34th st., between 11 and 2.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with good City references. Address, inclosing copies of City references, B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A COLORED SINGLE MAN, AS COACHman and groom, who can milk, make fires, and make himself generally useful. Apply at Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Flushing av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS INfant's nurse and seamstress; references required. No. 9 East 45th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK WHO WILL wash and iron; small private family; bring City reference. Call at No. 8 West 21st st.

WANTED—GARDENER—A SINGLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the business; references required. Apply to W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE AND seamstress; none but those who can furnish good City references need apply at No. 225 West 22d st.

MILLINERY.

A.—MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., returned from Paris by Pereire. Exposition opening, WEDNESDAY, 29th, THURSDAY, 30th, March.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st., 200 Models, best makers.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, as Trustees and Receivers of the COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, will pay on behalf of the said Railway Company, on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, New-York City, the following named interest coupons in arrear on mortgage bonds secured on portions of said company's railroad line, viz.:

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, on ten per cent. bonds of Indiana Central Railway Company; coupons due Oct. 1, 1875, on seven per cent. bonds of Union and Logansport Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
Trustees, &c., and Receivers of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS,
No. 18 BROAD ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 30, 1876.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE following-named railroad bonds, due April 1, will be paid at this office:
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN SINKING FUND OF 1870,
LAKE SHORE DIVIDEND,
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA THIRD MORTGAGE,
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO SECOND MORTGAGE,
BUFFALO AND ERIE FIRST MORTGAGE,
LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN SINKING FUND OF 1882.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON
AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 82 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

THE COUPONS ON THE CONSOLIDATED eight per cent. currency bonds of this company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank.
C. ENNIS, Financial Agent.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 27th day of April next. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st day of March.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1876.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE INCOME Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company and First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, maturing April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1876, OF the Central Pacific Railroad Company, land bonds, and of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, (San Joaquin Valley Branch,) first mortgage bonds, will be paid at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

THE COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1876, OF the first mortgage bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) will be paid at the office of the company, No. 9 Nassau st. and No. 11 Pine st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON.

CONNECTICUT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The coupons due April 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at the Bank of New-York.—N. B. A.
JOHN W. STOUGHTON, Treasurer.

THE KEOKUK AND DES MOINES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due April 1, 1876, will be paid on and after that date, at the Phenix National Bank, No. 45 Wall st.
HENRY A. BARLING, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before April 3 draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CARPETS, &C.

MATTINGS, MATTINGS.—BUY YOUR MATtings now and save money. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE; agreeable to take; specific for constipation and its consequences. E. Grillon, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris Depot. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

ICE-CREAM.

J. FUSSELL & SONS' ICE CREAM.
No. 12 BIBLE HOUSE, opposite Cooper Institute.
Special attention to out of town orders.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS.—New designs, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices; marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., April 5 | BOTHNIA...WED., April 19
CHINA......WED., April 12 | ABYSSINIA...Wed., Ap'l 26

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 1 A. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, April 8, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, April 15, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Tuesday, April 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........Tuesday, April 18
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Tuesday, April 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72, third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, April 6
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, May 4

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers No. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........THURSDAY, March 30, 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, April 1, 9:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Ap'l 15, 9:30 A. M.
The Queen, April 8, 3 P. M. | England, April 22, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from England, Ireland, and Scotland at the lowest rates. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..........April 12.
ETNA..........April 26.
FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:
ATLAS..........April 20.
CLARIBEL..........May 11.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION..........SATURDAY..........APRIL 1
GULF STREAM..........WEDNESDAY..........APRIL 5
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HABSBURG...Sat., April 1 | ODER......Sat., April 15
NECKER.....Sat., April 8 | MAIN......Sat., April 22
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, April 1, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Thursday, April 13, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 22, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 29, at 10 A. M.
from Pier No. 45 North River.
CABIN PASSAGE..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, April 1, at 11 A. M.
VICTORIA..........SATURDAY, April 8, at P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, TUESDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, April 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. COLON..........FRIDAY, March 31, 12 noon
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. CITY OF PEKING..........April 1.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th and 25th of every month.
For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, April 1
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 13
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, April 11
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, May 2
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 16 and May 7 for Vera Cruz and the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
WILMINGTON..........TUESDAY, March 28
COLUMBUS..........THURSDAY, April 6
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STOCK BROKERS.—AN EX-MEMBER OF Exchange, in good credit, who can influence some custom, desires to associate himself with some good house. Parties desiring to increase their business will do well to address A., Box No. 133 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A WHOLESALE PROvision house, having a good business, well established, is in want of a partner who can put in $25,000. Address G. C., Box No. 4,637 Post Office, New-York.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—WE ARE AUTHORized to offer one of the best-located stores in the City, with business well established.
STRICKLAND, Beekman, corner of William st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 TO $4,000, in an old established jewelry business. Address WM. M. BRIDE, No. 116 Pine st., Providence, R. I.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Courtlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Dec. 5, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHAS. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Jan. 1, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot.—(For 23d st., see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—LA MOTT THOMSON vs. LAURA S. TAYLOR (as executrix of last will and testament of James B. Taylor, deceased.)—Notice is hereby given that by a judgment and decree of the Supreme Court, made in this action February 22, 1876, and entered in Oneida County, the undersigned was appointed Referee to take proof of the debts and claims of all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of New-York, deceased, who desire to come in under said decree, and are willing to contribute their proportion of the expenses of said action. That all such debts and claims must be presented and proved on or before April 8, 1876, or be excluded from the benefit of said decree. That the undersigned will attend to take such proof of such debts on Monday and Tuesday of each week, and such other days as any creditor shall request, at the office of H. W. Bentley, Esq., the Receiver herein, in the Hackett Block, in the city of Utica, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Dated Utica, February 23, 1876.
GEO. W. SMITH, Referee.

Notice is hereby given that by the judgment of the Supreme Court, in this action made February 22, 1876, the undersigned has been continued Receiver in the above entitled action, and all creditors of James B. Taylor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who desire to avail themselves of the benefit of said judgment are requested to present and prove their claims before the Referee appointed in and by such judgment, on or before April 8, 1876, in accordance with his notice above.

Dated February 23, 1876.
HENRY W. BENTLEY, Receiver.
ADAMS & SWAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Utica, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, Caroline M. Child, and Elizabeth G. Wheelwright, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin F. Wheelwright, deceased, plaintiffs, against TERENCE FARLEY, Paul N. Spofford, Elias Kahn, Adolph Lewis, and —— Lewis, his wife, Horace K. Thurber, Francis B. Thurber, Abner D. Thurber, Albert J. Smith, and Susan Spofford, Paul N. Spofford, Joseph L. Spofford, and Gardiner S. Spofford, Executors of and Trustees under the last will and testament of Paul Spofford, deceased, defendants.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the twenty-ninth day of January, 1876, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office at No. 71 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 29, 1876.
OWEN & GRAY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
f25-1aw6wF*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, SECOND Judicial District, County of Westchester.—CLARKSON CROLIUS, plaintiff, against MARY ANN MAYHON, William B. Mayhon, Albert Shumway and Sarah, his wife; Henry K. White, Emil Capel, Edwin V. Welch, and Francisco Bianchi, as Trustees for all the creditors, joint and individual, of James H. B. Daly, Joseph John Mayhon and William F. Mayhon, James H. B. Daly and Margaret, his wife; Joseph J. Mayhon, Adolph Picaut, Benjamin Simon, Emil Capel, James B. Clark, and William F. Mayhon, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, in the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 5th of November, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 John street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November, 1875.
S. F. BELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 52 John st., New-York City.
m15-1aw6wF*

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, March 30:

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., sold at public auction, for $20,000, to J. M. Hartshorne, the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 18.9 by 65, with lease of lot 105.5 feet deep, No. 30 West Fiftieth street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; lease from Columbia College, has fourteen years to run, with three renewals of twenty-one years each, present ground rent $324 per annum. The same auctioneer also knocked down, for $12,250, to a Mr. Body, the four-story and basement brick and brown-stone-front house, 25 by 55, with lot 70 feet deep, No. 190 West Tenth street, south side, between Bleecker and Fourth streets; also, knocked down, for $11,100, to J. C. Quick, the three-story and basement brick house, 20 by 46, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 446 West Thirty-fourth street, south side, about 450 feet west of Ninth avenue. Both the last-named pieces of property, Mr. Stevenson states, were sold. For the four-story English basement brown-stone-front house, 18 by 60, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 15 East Forty-ninth street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues, bids to the amount of $24,950 were received, but no sale effected.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., at an Executor's sale to close estate of Richard M. Blatchford, deceased, sold for $10,000, to Jesse A. Marshall, the four-story and basement brown-stone house, 33 by 68, with lease of lot 103.3 feet deep, No. 6 East Fourteenth street, south side, 67 feet east of Fifth avenue, lease from the Spingler estate, dated Feb. 1, 1868, term twenty-one years, with renewal; present ground rent, $1,800 per annum and taxes; also, with above the leasehold plot, 33 by 25, in rear, term one year from Jan. 31, 1876; ground rent, $116 66 per annum. The same firm, at an Administratrix's sale to close estate of George Pratt, deceased, sold for $3,350, to Henry Stollmeyer, the three-story and basement brick building, 25.9 by 55, with lease of lot 100 feet deep, No. 61 Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Fourteenth street; lease from Trustees of N. P. Rogers, dated May 1, 1875, term twenty-one years; ground rent, $1,000 per annum and taxes.

Richard V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Elihu Root, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100, on East Ninety-first street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $8,300, to Deborah J. Shipman, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. H. Muller & Son, also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, sold for $1,000, to Francis A. Livingston, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit, a frame building, with lease of lot No. 134 Chrystie street, east side, between Broome and Delancey streets; lease dated May 1, 1871; term to run fifteen years.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by Messrs. Muller & Son, of the building and lot No. 328 Greenwich street, between Duane and Jay streets, April 6; sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of one lot on West One Hundred and Ninth street, west of Tenth avenue, April 13; and sale by James M. Miller, of a building and lot on East Sixty-third street, east of Third avenue, sine die, the legal proceedings having been arranged.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 4 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract, to Mr. Gustave Oberbeck, the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by half the block, on Lexington avenue, south-east corner of Fifty-eighth street, for $18,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the following auctions are noticed:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on East Thirty-first street, north side, 280 feet east of Second avenue. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 19.9 by 70, on First avenue, west side, 61 feet south of Forty-fifth street. Also, public auction sale of a frame house, with lot 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, south side, 200 feet west of Second avenue.

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a three-story brick house, with plot 78 by 150, on Fourth avenue, east side, 73 feet north of Eighteenth street.

By B. Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 80, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander F. Kercheis, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lease of lots, each 18.9 by 100.5, on West Forty-fifth street, north side, 298.9 feet west of Eighth avenue, Astor leases, dated May, 1872, term twenty-one years. Also similar sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 41 by 16.3 by 4 by 22.8 by about 53, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 34 feet east of Seventh avenue, and a lot 23 by 98.9, adjoining on the east side.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court sale, under the direction of John B. Morgan, Esq., Committee, of the house, 16.6 by 55, with lot 80 feet deep, No. 28 East Eighty-fourth street, south side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. J. Friedman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots, together in size 50 by 204.4, on East Seventy-sixth street, north side, extending through to Seventy-seventh street, 45 feet east of Madison avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, No. 30 West 50th st., s. s., between 5th and 6th avs., lot 18.9x105.5, lease from Columbia College, term 14 years, with three renewals of 21 years each; present ground rent, $324 per annum	$20,000
1 four-story and basement brick and brown-stone front house and lot, No. 190 West 10th st., s. s., between Bleecker and 4th sts., lot 25x79	12,250
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 446 West 34th st., s. s., about 450 ft. w. of 9th av., lot 20x98.9	11,100

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, No. 6 East 14th st., s. s., 67 ft. e. of 5th av., lot 33x103.3, lease from Spingler estate, dated Feb. 1, 1868, term 21 years, with renewal, ground rent, $1,800 per annum and taxes; also, lease of plot in rear of above, 33x25, term 1 year from January last, ground rent $116 per year; sold in one parcel	$10,000
1 three-story and basement brick building and lease of lot, No. 61 7th av., n. e. corner of 14th st., lot 25.9x100, lease dated May 1, 1875, term 21 years, ground rent $1,000 per annum	3,350

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 lot, East 91st st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x100	$8,300

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 frame house and lease of lot, No. 134 Chrystie st., e. s., between Broome and Delancey sts., lease dated May 1, 1871, term 20 years	$1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 29.

79th st., n. s., 385 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x82.2x40 to Lexington av. x102.2x20; Jeremiah Brown and wife to Lemuel B. Clark	$2,500
64th st., n. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th av., 30x100.5; Charles L. Cornish to Susan Revier	nom.
98th st., s. s., 385 ft. e. of 3d av., 125x100.9; also 2d av., s. w. corner 98th st., 25.3x100; also 2d av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 98th st., 50.4 x100; same and wife to N. C. Nafis, Executor of, dated 1863	nom.
23d st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.8; Evander W. Ranney to Oliver G. Scott	nom.
115th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x100.11; Lawrence Maidden and wife to Patrick Rourke	5,825
Lexington av., w. s., 20.5½ ft. n. of 52d st, 20.1½x70; Aaron Altmayer and wife to Sanders B. Altmayer	10,000
126th st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x99.11, half part of; Elizabeth Brettell to George Brettell	7,642
123d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 28x100.11, (½ part of;) George Brettell and wife to Elizabeth Brettell	5,563
29th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x76.2; Mary J. Burchell and husband to Sophia Kernan	11,000
59th st., n. s., 419 ft. w. of Broadway, 50x100; Joshua Barnum to Peter C. Barnum	nom.
49th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; John Friederic to Mary E. C. Webster	25,000
50th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x100.5; Edward Cunningham and wife to Caroline G. Young	6,600
124th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of Madison av., 18x100.11; Henry J. Armstrong and wife to Cecelia C. X. Adams	12,200
117th st., n. s., 130.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 95.8¼x14x irregular; Frederick W. Loew, Referee, to Adelheid Behning	2,500
117th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11; same to same	2,850
Broome st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt st., 25x60; Charles F. Loew and others to James K. Breen and others	23,000
39th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9; Ferdinand Xuzman and wife to Rudolph Pehleman	14,000
7th st., n. s., No. 19, 222 ft. w. of Avenue A, 21x97.6; Susanna Hermes to John M. Mayer and wife	15,500
Pearl st., n. s., 27x110x irregular; John Ward and wife to Patrick Reilly	nom.
Grand st., s. s., 24 ft. e. of Mott st., 23.1x80, No. 207; Peter Warren and wife to Samuel Cohen	28,500
Frankfort st., s. s., No. 21, 18.10x67.6x irregular; Theodore Braine and others to Elizabeth A. Braine and others	10,000
Barclay st., n. s., Church Farm, leasehold, lot 170.25x75; James Brady and others to Jos. Goldmark	12,000
17th st., s. s., 151 ft. w. of Rutherford place, 19x50; George T. Plume and others to Ann C. Morton	18,000
49th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; Stephen Webster and wife to John Friederich	25,000
10th av., n. e. corner 38th st., 24.9x100; Henry Sennett to Adam Schaab	18,500
48th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; John M. Mayer and wife to Susanna Hermes	18,000
19th st., n. s., 470 ft. w. of 7th av., 62x62; Zwibert Zimmerman and wife to George Punchard, dated 1867	6,500
85th st., s. s., 187.10 ft. w. of 3d av., 70.7x½ block; Isabel H. Goodheart to George W. Martin	21,000
111th st., n. s., 143 ft. w. of Avenue A, 39x100.11; Nathaniel Jarvis, Referee, to Thomas Mackellar	3,000
16th st., n. s., 133 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19.3x92; John Ward and wife to Patrick Reilly	nom.
124th st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of Madison av., 18x100.11; Thomas Boese, Referee, to Henry J. Armstrong	3,500
112th st., n. s., 226.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10 x100.11; John N. Lewis, Referee, to Thomas Mackellar	6,350
65th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100.5; Caroline G. Young and husband to Thomas Foran	55,000
Walnut st., s. s., 50x100, 23d Ward, Thomas O. Woolf and wife and others to Joseph Zanger, dated 1856	155

LEASES RECORDED.

8th av., No. 650, 5 years; Susan Sturges to Charles D. Price	$1,100
61st st., East, No. 110, 2 years; John C. Sweeny to Julius Binge	1,400
Mercer st., No. 185, 3 years; E. P. Gleason to George Nolte	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SARATOGA PROPERTY FOR SALE.—THE premises owned by the estate of Peter Keese, deceased, with first-class brick house and brick stable, situate on Regents st., corner of Park place; lot 75 feet front by 382 feet deep to Cottage st.; a location particularly desirable, and a good opportunity for a purchaser. For terms and particulars apply to EDMUND K. BABER, Executor, Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., or to SAMUEL T. KEESE, 22 Ferry st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 104 COLUMBIA Heights, Brooklyn, Long Island, house and lot, 31x150; house 60 feet deep; nine bed-rooms, two bathrooms, &c.; complete and in good order. Owner,
SAMUEL T. KEESE,
No. 22 Ferry st., New-York.
ALSO,
at Great Neck, Long Island, one mile from landing, two from depot, cottage, with two acres or eleven, eight bed-rooms, &c.; stable for three horses, cow-house, hennery, ice-house, and well; water in laundry; plenty of shade trees and fruit. Owner,
SAMUEL T. KEESE,
No. 22 Ferry st., New-York;
Or, GEORGE MERRITT, No. 131 William st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FINE MANSION, with three lots of ground, situated on the north side of 120th st., near the East River, this City, within a few hundred feet from Harlem and Morris nia boat landing. The building contains twenty-two rooms with all modern improvements, and will be sold or let at a low price to a desirable party. Apply at the premises or at No. 29 Ferry st., where a photographic view thereof can be seen.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

TO CAPITALISTS!!!!!—AN EXCEPTIONALLY desirable well-rented 6th av. store property, near to Broadway and 6th av. junction at 29th st., having fine present and immense prospective value.
For sale low.
Apply to V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK,
Astor House, Office No. 37.
FOR SALE, DESIRABLE HOUSES, CENTRALLY LOCATED.

REDUCED PRICES.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 25x60x100 feet, for sale on 39th st., west of 5th av., at $43,000. Also, same location, a handsome 21-foot, hardwood finish, frescoed, complete order; price, $35,000. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES AND RENTS.
COMPLETE NEW LISTS READY.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

$28,000 WILL BUY A FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; size, 20x50x100.5.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, one of the finest 6th av. corners, west side, near 23d st., paying a large rental.
HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN $40,000, A FIRST-class thirty-three foot house, below 23d st., and close to 5th av.; has back stairs, and in perfect order.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—$12,500—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone houses, 16.8x50; all improvements; near Elevated Railroad and 58th st.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY No. 60 Broadway, running through to New st., 35 feet on Broadway by 135 feet in depth. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 144 Waverley place, near 6th av., $16,000; will rent for $1,700. Inquire on the premises between 2 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST MODERN-BUILT, convenient, and commodious houses in this City; 20x65. Inquire at No. 12 East 45th st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop brick house, No. 329 Greene av., Brooklyn: all improvements; fine location. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE, FURNISHED, NO. 405 CLINTON st., near Union st.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, nicely furnished and frescoed throughout; fine location; to small family; immediate possession. Call after 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house; eleven rooms, bath, store-room, heater, elevated oven range, two water-closets, &c. Address R. C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BUCKNAM & JAMES A. WOTTON, Jr., Bankrupts.—No. 3,795.—By special order of this court, dated March 8, 1876, the undersigned, Assignee in bankruptcy of the aforesaid bankrupts, will sell at public auction on the 24th day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by R. V. Harnett, auctioneer, all his right, title, and interest whatsoever as such Assignee of William H. Bucknam aforesaid, in certain real estate situated on South street in the City of New-York, and known as No. 245 on said street, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Water street, distant 94 feet 3½ inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Water street with the easterly side of Pike slip, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Water street 41 feet 6 inches, thence southerly parallel with Pike slip 160 feet to the northerly side of South street, thence westerly along the northerly side of South street 41 feet 6 inches, to land now or late of Anthony P. Ostrom, and thence northerly parallel with Pike slip 160 feet to the southerly side of Water street at the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. Excepting, nevertheless, the land lying on the southerly side of South street and the bulkheads thereon, and the piers and wharves appurtenant thereto, and all right, title, and interest to all and every water grant and right to the land under water hereafter to be made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in front of the same, as excepted and reserved in a deed from the President, Directors, and Company of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank to Henry Grinnell and others, dated 12th of March, 1846, recorded in the Register's Office of the City of New-York, in Liber 475 of conveyances, page 99, on the 19th of March, 1846, subject to a mortgage of $27,500, and to taxes, assessments, and all other valid liens. Also all his right, title, and interest whatsoever, as such assignee of William H. Bucknam aforesaid, in personal estate under the last will and testament of Ezra Bucknam, deceased, admitted to probate on the 6th day of December, 1869, and recorded in Liber 192 of Wills, p. 78, in the Surrogate's Office of the County of New-York, the same to be sold subject to a life estate in the widow of the testator, and amounting at the last accounting of the executors thereof (February 26, 1874,) to $95,885 74.

The said interests being the estate in remainder that said William H. Bucknam has under the will of his father, Ezra Bucknam, deceased.

Dated New-York. JOHN J. THOMASSON,
Assignee of said Bankrupts, No. 20 Nassau street, New-York City.
mh31-1aw3wF

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, POSITIVELY, ABSOLUTELY, AND WITHOUT RESERVE,
at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, April 4, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of a gentleman about removing to Germany, superb improved and unimproved property, splendidly situated in the choicest location in Brooklyn and East New-York, as follows: Nos. 149 and 157 South Portland av., on the hill, between Hanson place and Atlantic av., two elegant brick and stone and frame residences, all improvements, extra large lots; very convenient and desirable. May be examined daily from 2 to 4.
MAGNIFICENT LOTS, NEAR PROSPECT PARK.
Eighth av., east side, entire front below Montgomery and Carroll sts.; also, lots in rear on each street. Sixth av., east side—Entire front below President and Carroll sts., ten lots. Atlantic Avenue Boulevard, north side, commencing 100 feet east of Kingston av., thence east to within 200 feet of Albany avenue—Twenty lots. Atlantic Avenue Boulevard and St. Andrew's place, north-west corner—Three lots. Pacific st., south side, 245 feet west of Albany av.—Four lots. East New-York—William av. and Broadway, south-east corner—Five lots.
Builders, speculators, and investors should attend this sale. Liberal terms will be made. Remember, every lot offered will be sold to the highest bidder. For maps apply to EDWARD EGOLF, No. 185 Montague st., and J. DAVENPORT & SON, corner of Fulton and Portland avs., Brooklyn; C. MEYER & CO., No. 37 Park row, and JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

JAS. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
FIFTH AV.—JAS. M. MILLER WILL SELL AT auction, at 12 M. on TUESDAY, April 4, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of court, on foreclosure, the elegant four-story brownstone house and lot, on 5th av., next to southerly corner of 86th st., opposite Central Park. Sale positive; chance for a bargain. For maps and information apply to TOWNSEND WANDELL, Attorney, No. 290 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHANCE TO SECURE A home combining the advantages of both town and country. Will sell on very easy terms a substantially-built cottage of seven rooms, &c., in perfect order; well and cistern water in house; garden, 50x105; fine, healthy location; choice neighborhood in thriving village of MOUNT VERNON; thirty-two minutes from City; near two depots; commutation, $70; forty trains daily; price, $4,500. D. PEARSON, Home Insurance Company, No. 135 Broadway.

AT MORRISTOWN—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, an elegant country seat of from 3 to 7 acres in garden and lawn; fine old trees, large new house, gas and water; location beautiful; convenient to schools, churches, and depot.
S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON HUDSON, NEAR Newburg, a country seat, unsurpassed for health, beauty, and location; extensive pleasure grounds, beach, &c.; also for sale or exchange.
VERPLANCK BROTHERS, No. 92 Chambers st.

SCARBOROUGH, ON THE HUDSON, AT DEPOT.—A country place, containing about fourteen acres; house, grounds, and outbuildings in perfect order; a good gardener in charge. Inquire of Gen. A. S. WEBB, Executor, No. 15 Lexington av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences; portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.
$1,200—Three four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

THE APARTMENT HOUSE
Nos. 126, 128, 130, East 24th st., will be ready for occupation before May 1. Parties wishing to secure for private families, with unexceptionable references, the most capacious, commodious, convenient, and complete apartments for house-keeping in the City, are invited to call at the premises, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TWO MAGNIFICENT NEW DOUBLE MANSIONS AND GROUNDS for sale or to let at decided bargains; one at Fort Washington, (City,) the other the superb Mount Elizabeth dwelling, in Paterson, N. J.; about thirty-five rooms each. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Small house, No. 310 West 35th st., per month	$65
Large house, No. 117 West 39th st., per year	1,300
Large house, No. 114 East 51st st., per year	1,000
French flat, No. 951, 6th av., per year	1,100

And many others. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSES—FURNACE, GAS, WATER, ten rooms, all improvements, and half an acre, near depot; rent, $325; large houses, $500. Also, a beautiful furnished house, all improvements, fine location. Send your address, and I will call. Apply at Wogiom's book store, No. 239 Greenwich st., near Barclay, or to ROBT. PEELE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

TO LET—THREE DESIRABLE RESIDENCES, (modern conveniences,) at Newtown, Long Island; for location, health, and accessibility to New-York, unsurpassed; hourly by two railroads; twenty-two minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; rent $450 to $800. Apply to Mr. WARREN, Newtown, or address H. BRADISH, Post Office Box No. 4,741, New-York.

NO. 132 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place, full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling, twenty-one rooms; rent only $2,400. Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

LEXINGTON AV.—IN THAT DESIRABLE BLOCK between 40th and 41st sts., a choice four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, medium-size, elegantly and fully furnished; rent very low.
Offices—No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NO. 28 WEST 56TH ST.—ELEGANTLY LOCATED and built medium-sized four-story high-stoop dwelling with extension, to let low.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-York considering the cost and location; one of the beautiful block on 86th st., near 5th av., overlooking the Central Park; after April 1 the Harlem Railroad rapid-transit trains will stop at 86th st. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

NO. 13 WEST 29TH ST.—A HANDSOME, full-size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone residence to lease; possession 1st May; rent low.
Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st., of V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

REDUCED RENTS!
New complete printed lists ready at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 to Nov. 1, full-sized house, well located on West side, at $150 per month, to a careful tenant.
Apply to S. CABOT, No. 85 Beaver st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF EIGHT LARGE, LIGHT rooms, all improvements. Building 90 feet deep, No. 1,233 3d av., near 71st st. Rent moderate, to a good tenant.
L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House.)

TO LET—VERY LOW, OR FOR SALE, FARM OF forty-six acres, between Rye and White Plains; very high ground; buildings, with lawn, garden, and orchard, $400; whole, $700.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 115 Broadway.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, a large house, stable, and two acres of land, and fully furnished, suitable for a gentleman's residence; will be rented very low. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

AT CARMANSVILLE, 152D ST., SEVERAL small houses, with stables attached, to rent, very low; also, on 161st st., (Knapp cottages,) near 10th av.; rent, $600 per year. Apply to
J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE ON THE St. Lawrence, near Waddington, St. Lawrence County, suitable for a large private family, or a hotel; rent only $1,200 a year; value, $40,000. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH, MONMOUTH BEACH, AND SEA BRIGHT.—Furnished cottages to rent; also, houses, building sites, and acre plots for sale. Printed catalogues and full particulars from
F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 38TH ST., NEAR 5th av., 21.6x55, in perfect order; moderate rent to an unexceptionable private family. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st., or No. 39 Wall st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

A PARLOR AND BASEMENT TO RENT—Eight rooms, all improvements, 25x54, in fine condition, near this office. Apply at No. 897 8th av.
JOHN BRANIGAN.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—No. 38 East 33d st., near Madison av., four-story brown-stone, 18.6x60x100; rent low to a desirable tenant. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THREE MINutes' walk from Union square; three story, brown stone, high stoop. All in fine order. Inquire of or address JAMES M. RAYMOND, No. 835 Broadway.

LARGE MANSION, STABLE, AND FOUR-TEEN lots of ground to rent on the Grand Boulevard, between 142d and 143d sts. Rent $800 per year. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST PLACES IN STAMford to let or for sale; $22,000 to $28,000, according to land taken; owner, P. G. HUBERT, No. 149 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—107 HOUSES IN this vicinity, for rent, furnished, unfurnished; season, year, cozy cottages; handsome residences. HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine st.

TO LET.—THE THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES of No. 58 East 13th st., separately or together; suitable for artists' studios and lodgings. Apply to OGDEN & CLARK, Agents, Broadway and 17th st.

CHEAPEST RENT FOR A FURNISHED HOUSE in the City, No. 222 West 53d st., near Broadway; four lines of cars and Elevated Railway. Apply to J. W. BARTLETT, 569 Broadway or 41 East 22d st.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSES in choice locations.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times Office.*

TO LET OR LEASE.
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION.
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

ASTOR HOUSE.
OFFICES
TO LET
At Low Prices.

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—WHARF, STORE-HOUSE, &c., TO LET.—Business stand of J. B. Cooley, lately deceased, at Elizabethport, N. J., occupied for many years for lumber and coal business. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, mornings; or No. 147 2d st., Elizabethport, afternoons.

WESTERN UNION BUILDING.
BROADWAY AND DEY ST.—Two or three first-class offices, suitable for lawyers, to be underlet from May 1. Apply at Room No. 20, or by mail to Post Office Box No. 787.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—SPLENDID STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 78 Bowery, near Canal st.; also, five floors above; also, six-story building No. 46 Elizabeth st., connecting if desired; adapted to furniture, &c. Apply to WM. F. NISBET, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 35.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

STORE TO LET.—VERY PROMINENT CORNER; up-town, on Broadway; low rent. Apply at drug store, corner Broadway and 34th st.

SEVERAL FINE STORES ON 8TH AV., BEtween 33d and 34th sts., and rent at reduced prices. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR ANY PURPOSE—THE LARGE FIRST-class store and basement No. 723 6th av., near 42d st. Apply on premises.

TO LET—STORE ON THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of West Broadway and Thomas st.
G. B. LAWTON, No. 422 West st.

BASEMENT.—A LARGE BASEMENT IN NO. 46 Broad st.; also No. 46 New st.; suitable for wine merchants. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 46 Broad st.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat, Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

The excellence of this Sauce having caused numerous imitations. The NEW LABEL bears a *fac simile* of the proprietors' signature,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed upon each bottle.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL JOSEPH and JOSEPH A. JOSEPH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Israel Joseph and Joseph A. Joseph, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS REIS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Louis Reis, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO HUSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Otto Huster, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT, ON THE 27th day of March, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES F. PORTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1876, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER O. STRANG, JOHN B. HOLLAND, and JOSEPH HOLLAND, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Peter O. Strang, John B. Holland, and Joseph Holland, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said acts; and that the eighth day of April, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1876. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh17-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN M. BANIGAN and THOMAS MULROY, bankrupts.—John M. Banigan, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
mh24-1aw3wF W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of March, 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE FLOYD, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
mh24-1aw3wF No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SALOMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office for the transaction of business, at the office of Julius J. Lyons, No. 52 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
HENRIETTA H. SALOMON, Executrix.
JOSHUA HENDRICKS, WILLIAM SALOMON, Executors.
JULIUS J. LYONS, Proctor for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, N. Y. ja14-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TERENCE CUSACK, late of the City of New-York, plumber, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Francis Byrne, No. 83 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1876.
BRIDGET CUSACK, Executrix, &c.
PETER LEVINS, Executor, &c.
mh24-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM JACKSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William Jackson & Son, No. 1,162 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of January, 1876.
MARTHA JACKSON, Executrix.
ja14-1aw6mF* PETER JACKSON, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that the MUNICIPAL OXYGEN GAS COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Board of Directors of said corporation on the 9th day of March, 1876, will make application by petition at a General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, to be held at the Court-house in the City of New-York on the first Monday of May, 1876, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name, and to assume the name and title of the MUNICIPAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
VARNUM & HARISON,
Attorneys for the Municipal Oxygen Gas Company of the City of New-York, 110 Broadway, New-York.
mh17-1aw6wF

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses and flats in all parts of this City, and houses at Orange, Elizabeth, &c., for which we have daily applications. Those wishing to sell or exchange property can find buyers through the office of
CURRIE, PURDY & CO, No. 7 Washington place.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN THE NINTH Ward. Address J. H. T., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, giving rent and location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
has one of her finest suites to offer, ready for occupancy, and can now make arrangements with parties for the ensuing year.

BATH HOTEL, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST 26TH ST., NEW-YORK.—Nice rooms and excellent board in first-class location, including Turkish and electric baths, at prices less than at other first-class hotels for board and room only.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, running water, third and fourth floors, with or without board; permanent or transient; dining-room parlor floor; references.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH ST.—A NEWLY-FURnished parlor floor, three large rooms, with closets, to a party of gentlemen, with or without board; private table; also, a room on the third floor.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—HAVING CHANGED proprietors, is now ready for parties requiring first-class accommodations; apartments with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURtis would like to make arrangements to rent her second floor, with or without board, for the Summer, or permanently.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suites of well-furnished apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table.

A PLEASANT SECOND-STORY ROOM WITH board at No. 24 West 10th st., will be recommended by present occupant; references given and required.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR MADIson av.—Transient or permanent accommodations; reduced Summer rates; references at Everett Library, No. 666 6th av. A. DAILEY.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST. ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms to let, en suite or singly, with board; references.

NO. 35 WEST 24TH ST.—A PARTY OF GENtlemen, or family of adults, can obtain desirable rooms, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent table; reference.

PLEASANT ROOMS, JUST VACATED, with board; other rooms next week. No. 33 West 27th st., near Broadway.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND floor, front, and one single room, with board. No. 43 West 22d st.; family occupying their own house.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with private table; desirable for a family or party of gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 22D ST.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to let, with board; second floor, front; reference.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with Board.—Handsome rooms on second floor, for a family or party of gentlemen; references required.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED—LARGE room, with board. References given and required. No. 432 West 23d st.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with or without board; no moving in May.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—ROOM, WITH board for single gentleman; also, table board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

$80.—BOARD AND ROOM WANTED BY father and adult son (away during the day) in private American family owning their own house; between Central Park and 42d st., and near 5th av., preferred; terms, $80 per month; prompt pay, and permanent if suited; reference unexceptionable. Address CHRISTIAN HOME, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

IN A QUIET RESPECTABLE PRIVATE FAMILY PREFERRED.—A third floor, unfurnished, with all conveniences, board for a gentleman, wife, three children under five, and nurse; location free from objections; possession April 5; full particulars or not noticed. Address JAMES, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF REFINEMENT wishes a furnished room, with or without board, in a private family where there are no other boarders; location between 14th and 55th sts., 4th and 7th avs.; the highest references furnished. Address S. P. H., Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED AT ONCE FOR GENTLEMAN, wife, child, and nurse, in private family, within an hour's ride of City and ten minutes' walk from depot. Address, with full particulars and references, J. H. C., No. 323 Pearl st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern conveniences, closets, &c., in the house of an unexceptionable private family, in 30th st., east of Madison av., and near a fine French restaurant, will be rented to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, COMFORT, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, FURnished or unfurnished; house contains all modern improvements; location good. Apply at No. 151 East 27th st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, CONnecting; also single room, without board, in a private family. Call at No. 117 East 28th st.

TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, TO club gentlemen, without meals; 21st st., 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 5 West 23d st. for one week.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO OR three persons on the Hudson, east side, at or below Dobb's Ferry. Also, accommodations for two horses. Address E. R. T., Post Office Box No. 2,055 New-York.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements; near theatres and depots; rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
REDUCTION OF FARE
Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.
STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 5 P. M.
Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M.
Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond.
Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

HUDSON RIVER OPEN.
Navigation between this City and Albany will be resumed on SATURDAY, April 1, by the magnificent steam-boats of the People's Line, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M. Freight received on Friday morning for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ANDREW HARDER, from Franklin st., Pier No. 35, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY. Steamer MONITOR, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, 5 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK; also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STORAGE.

WEST SIDE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 593, 634, 636 Hudson st., No. 779 Greenwich st., and No. 10 Abingdon square.—Storage and safe-keeping for furniture, pianos, baggage, mirrors, paintings, goods, and wares of every description; separate rooms; oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and responsible establishment in the business; trucks and express wagons for removing furniture and baggage always ready day or night. R. TAGGART, Owner and Proprietor, Office, No. 593 Hudson st., Abingdon square.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

PERSONAL.

MISSING FROM HIS HOME SINCE TUESday morning, March 28, ELIJAH W. NICHOLS; age, forty-three; height, 5 feet 10 inches; weight, 175 pounds; blue eyes, full beard and mustache, slightly gray, high forehead, somewhat bald; dressed in dark clothes, olive-colored overcoat, velvet collar, silk hat. Any one knowing him and seeing him after 8 A. M. Tuesday, or any information in regard to him since above date, is solicited by his family, No. 189 Livingstone st., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF
PAINTINGS
NOW OPEN,
Day and Evening.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 23D ST.
Accessible by all the popular lines of travel.
Convenient to all the ferries and hotels.
SEVENTH WEEK AND ASSURED SUCCESS
of ROWE'S enjoyable humorous comedy,
BRASS! with Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, L. Morrison, J. C. Padgett, Vining Bowers, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, C. Rosine, and GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, (that "perverter of truth.")
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices $1 50, $1, and 50 cents. FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE, TUESDAY, April 4, souvenir programmes, and first time Wither's new "Brass Waltz."

GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND GOING TO SAN FRANCISCO. The last Grand Promenade Concert, previous to the departure of the band for San Francisco, will be given at the
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY,
14th st., near 6th av.,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 1, 1876, at 8.
On this occasion the NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION, of which Mr. Gilmore is Musical Director, has kindly consented to appear.
THE FULL BAND AND GRAND CHORUS
will unite in several splendid selections.
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.
The band leaves on Sunday evening, April 2.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
MATT MORGAN'S IDEAL VAUDEVILLE.
A TREMENDOUS HIT.
N. C. GOODWIN'S INIMITABLE IMITATION
of STUART ROBSON as CAPT. CROSSTREE,
in F. C. Burnand's great burlesque,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
GRAND MATINEE TO-MORROW.
Orchestra stalls, $1; balcony, reserved, 75c.; general balcony, 50c.; family circle, 25c.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Every evening this week
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
In TEARS, IDLE TEARS, and PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
On Saturday, matinée—FALSE SHAME.
NEXT WEEK—Production of the reigning New-York success—FERREOL.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS DAY,

EVENING at 8.	MATINEE at 2.
F. S. CHANFRAU in KIT, and Master HANSHEW in the sensation, TERROR OF THE PLAINS.	LAST TIME of Master HANSHEW in the exciting play, THE TIGER HUNTER.

GEORGE AYRAULT'S GREAT CENTENNIAL Cattle en route for Philadelphia.—Five hundred dollars offered any person exhibiting at the Centennial a heavier and better heifer or cow than the celebrated Queen of Cattle, which, with the great ox, Champion, conceded the heaviest in the world, are on exhibition a few days only at Barclay st. ferry; admission 15c.

CHICKERING HALL—SATURDAY, APRIL 1.
Fifth Avenue Lecture Course, Music, and Readings. Mme. Dowland, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Auld, Miss McCollister, Miss Josie Johnson, and George Hoey. Tickets, 50c. and 75c., at Pond's, No. 39 Union Square and No. 162 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
PEEK, a daily play.
THE FUNNY OLD GALS.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SEATS SECURED. MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

APTOMMAS' HARP RECITALS—STEINWAY Hall; first appearance, Thursday, April 6, at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Last three nights for the present of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 31, for the last time,
THE WONDER: A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.
DON FELIX..........................Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SATURDAY, MATINEE AND EVENING,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH
and
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK........ { VISCOUNT DE LIGNY and Mr. WOODCOCK.
The next of the series of legitimate and standard plays will be given on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 3,
and will consist of the beautiful petite drama entitled
TEARS, IDLE TEARS,
(its first production here,)
in which Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE will appear in an original character; with Sheridan's brilliant comedy of
THE RIVALS,
the cast of which will include the names of Messrs. JOHN GILBERT, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, C. A. STEVENSON, E. M. HOLLAND, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, and Miss KATE BARTLETT.
A NEW COMEDY-DRAMA
of powerful interest and original construction, written expressly for this theatre, and which has been in preparation for some time, will shortly be produced.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor.......................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.............................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY.
FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*
FERREOL. Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. R. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.
The scenes, by Mr. R. Marston, are accurate reproductions of the interior of a noted chateau in the south of France, and are the most beautiful stage sets ever exhibited in this theatre.
SATURDAY, April 1, SECOND MATINEE of FERREOL.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES
six days in advance at Tyson's
New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FAREWELL
TWO LAST NIGHTS OF
JULIUS CÆSAR,
and farewell of the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.
⁂ This (Friday) night, 101ST PERFORMANCE of JULIUS CÆSAR. To-morrow, Saturday afternoon and evening, final performances of the grand tragedy.
⁂ The theatre will be closed next week to perfect preparations for the grand revival of
HENRY V.,
which will be produced April 10, with GEORGE RIGNOLD as King.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
(Every night at 7:45; carriages may be ordered for 11.)
SIXTEENTH WEEK of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S great drama,
PIQUE!
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
112th to 120th time and crowded houses.
PIQUE MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Burrymore, Mr. Drew, Mr. Rockwell, Miss Sydney Cowell, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss May Nunez, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham.
MATINEE of PIQUE TO-MORROW at 1:30.
⁂ Seats may be secured two weeks ahead.

CHICKERING HALL. VON BULOW.
LAST NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT at 8, SCHUBERT-LISZT RECITAL.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 2 o'clock,
GRAND BULOW MATINEE.
VON BULOW will play selections from
Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Schumann, Rubinstein, Field, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Liszt.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2. At Schuberth's No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
Chickering Pianos used by VON BULOW.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.
Evening at 8. Matinées Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 P. M.
Immense success of the New Company.
Mlle. Ninon Duclos and her troupe of fifty beautiful Circassian female models. The Ladies' Centennial Levee. Tableaux Vivant. March of the Revolution. Grand Tableaux of Washington Crossing the Delaware. Grand olio of sixty brilliant star artists. Matinée to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

MARK TWAIN'S LAST LECTURE.
CHICKERING HALL, TO-DAY, (Friday.)
MARK TWAIN will give his last lecture on FRIDAY, (to-day,) at 1:30 P. M., on "Roughing it in the Land of the Big Bonanza." Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. Tickets at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE...........................Manager
The popular resort. Crowded nightly with ladies, children, families, and social parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES, No. 45 West 29th st., between Broadway and 6th av.—German, French, Italian, Spanish, and English classes for ladies and gentlemen. The conversational system of Profs. Heness and Sauveur, of Boston. Hours of instruction 10 to 12 M.; 2 to 6 P. M.; 7:30 to 10 P. M. Experiments, classes gratis from 7:30 to 8 P. M.
H. COHN, A. C. D'HENZEL, } Principals.

THE MISSES JACOT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, with Primary Department, comprising a thorough English and French course. No. 45 West 127th st.; easily accessible from Westchester County and Long Island. Last term begins April 12.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, remains open day and evening all Summer. Pupils learn business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., in three months. Privately, $75.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—Drawing, water-color and oil painting, New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with teachers, tutors, and governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

A GENTLEMAN, FORMERLY INSTRUCTOR in Harvard, desires additional afternoon pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 115 East 26th st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS has removed to No. 924 6th av.

MEETINGS.

OPPOSITION TO ELEVATED RAILROAD.
Those opposed to the construction of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad, now to the front! A meeting will be held at Pacific Hotel, No. 172 Greenwich st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 31, at 8 o'clock, to hear an important report of committee, and other business of much importance to every property-holder to be transacted. All interested are earnestly invited to be present. By order of Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of this Institute will be held on THURSDAY, April 6, 1876, at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st., at 7:30 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
CHARLES McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, April 13, 1876, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, (including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto,) for the ensuing year—say ten thousand (10,000) tons of coal, more or less, and one thousand two hundred (1,200) cords of oak, and nine hundred (900) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, clean and in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal, (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Eight thousand (8,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, four hundred (400) tons of egg size, and six hundred (600) tons of nut size.

The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long. The pine wood must be of the best quality Virginia, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut per load for sawing and the price per cut per load for splitting, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 10th of June to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1877. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
CHARLES PLACE,
DAVID WETMORE,
HENRY P. WEST, } Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1876.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 3d day of April, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the materials and work for a new school-house, to be erected on the north side of East 75th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

EUGENE B. POMEROY,
JOHN J. MACKLIN,
JONATHAN O. ALSTON,
FERD. T. HOPKINS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY MRS. LEONOWENS AT Chickering Hall, MONDAY EVENING, April 3, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Subject:
CAMBODIA AND SERPENT WORSHIP.
With forty stereopticon illustrations.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, corner of 6th av. and 20th st.—The fifth in the course of sermons for the Friday evenings in Lent will be preached March 31, by Rev. W. H. Benjamin. Service at 7:45 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

A SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS MONTH.—A fine assortment of first-class Pianos, all new, only need to be seen to be appreciated. The largest inducement ever offered in this City to those desiring to get an excellent piano at manufacturers' prices. Terms very reasonable. Every piano fully warranted. For further particulars call at
HAINES BROTHERS' manufactory,
Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, and 372 2d av., corner 21st st.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S, and other first-class new and second-hand Pianos and Organs to let until rent-money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7¼-octave Piano, not used three months, for $200 cash.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them as per contract. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER new and second-hand pianos for sale and to rent, and rent applied to purchase; also, organs of the best make on easy terms. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AVENUE.
For particulars send for a circular.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage, executed by JULIUS KIRCHER to WILLIAM HOFFMANN, dated the thirty-first day of August, 1875, upon which default has been made, I will expose for sale at public auction on THURSDAY, the sixth day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, at Nos. 619, 621, 623, and 625 East Fifteenth street, in the City of New-York, the property mortgaged, and which is described in said mortgage as follows: "The buildings, sheds, cisterns, furnaces, boilers and engine, with gear and machinery, tools, wet mills, crushing mills, mixer, &c., and other mills, forge and tools, tubs, pumps, empty barrels, and packing boxes; all raw material used for manufacturing ultra-marine, as calcined clay, brimstone, sulphate or salt cake; all the ultra-marine now made or in the course of manufacture, and all other chattels on the premises of the works heretofore called Manhattan Ultra-marine Works, located at Nos. 619 to 625 East Fifteenth street, in the City of New-York." The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.—Dated New-York March 30, 1876.
JNO. BASSETT, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF FINISHED AND UNfinished Furniture, Lumber, Veneers, Upholstering Materials, Furniture Trucks; also, Machinery, &c.
S. HERMAN, Sheriff's and General Auctioneer,
Sales-room, No. 13 Bowery,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, April 12, at 10 o'clock,
The entire machinery, stock of lumber, veneers, furniture, &c., of Alexander Stein, bankrupt, at the factory and wareroom,
No. 102 ATTORNEY ST.
Sale in lots to suit the trade.
By order of M. SCHRENKEISEN, Esq.,
Assignee of Alexander Stein.

CLOTHING.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1876.
MAX STADLER, Late Stadler & Co. | **MAX STADLER & CO.,** Ball, Black & Co.'s Building, 565 and 567 Broadway, corner Prince st.,
Take pleasure in announcing that they now occupy the entire upper part of the above-named building, where they are ready to sell
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.
All material used in manufacturing has been purchased for cash since the 12th of January, and consequently they can sell at prices twenty per cent. lower than any house in the United States.
They offer the benefit of this extraordinary advantage to all their customers, who are herewith cordially invited to an inspection of their stock. The entrance for customers is through Ball, Black & Co.'s store, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway. MAX STADLER & CO.

REVIVAL WORK.

END OF THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED—PRACTICAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—ADDRESSES BY REV. DRS. JOHN HALL, TAYLOR, ARMITAGE, MESSRS. MOODY AND SANKEY, AND OTHERS.

A large audience was present at the morning session of the Christian Convention at the Hippodrome yesterday. The meeting was opened with the singing of the hymn, "Rejoice and be glad," which was followed by prayer and the hymn, "I am so glad that our Father in heaven." Mr. Sankey then opened the questions: "How shall the service of song be conducted in the Lord's work?" There were three ways of conducting such services, he argued, namely, by introducing singing in the Sunday-school, in the prayer-meetings, and in the regular church service. He advocated the singing of new hymns occasionally in preference to the old ones that every one loved, of course, but which they were rather tired of hearing; and he also advocated the abolition of all operatic pieces. In relation to the singing in the Sunday-schools, the speaker recommended talking to the children on the hymn they were to sing, and also recommended the selection of such as would be appropriate to the topic of the day. In relation to congregational singing, especially in the evangelical service, the speaker advocated the suppression of all party prejudices, so that the assemblage might sing only of Jesus and for Jesus. In conclusion, Mr. Sankey expressed the wish that ministers would encourage congregational singing, and become more conscious of the great power that lay in it. Where, he argued, the Pastor might preach over the heads of his congregation, the singing would most always reach their hearts. In answer to the question, "Would you recommend solo singing with ordinary church service?" he replied, "No! not as a rule. I think, however, that there are many hymns that teach the Gospel, that are not hymns of praise. There is another power in song than the mere praising of God; it is the preaching the Gospel by means of music. It may be a new feature to some of you, but that is what I understand solo singing to be. Still, as I said before, I would not recommend it in the ordinary church service."

After the singing of "Hold the Fort," Rev. Dr. Taylor spoke on the question introduced by Mr. Sankey, arguing that ministers ought to recognize the necessity of praise singing as a means by which the heart was prepared for the descent of the Holy Spirit. In the ordinary congregation this singing made the heart of the audience impressible, so that it could better be affected by the sermon. Again, he argued, singing sustained the heart in trouble No song was more sweet to God than that coming from a burdened and afflicted heart. God, hearing it, always came down from His throne in spirit to comfort His servant. We all remember that Luther's great work was begun by the constant singing of the forty-sixth Psalm, the Marseillaise of the Reformation, as it was called. Cromwell's army, too, was a Psalm-singing one, and we all know how well disciplined it was. In relation to congregational singing, the speaker argued that the way to have the best singing was to have a rousing sermon. The best way to heat the church was to have a storm in the pulpit. A minister in red-hot earnest would warm the hearts of his congregation, and in consequence their praise singing would be enthusiastic.

After the singing of the hymn "'Tis the promise of God full salvation to give," prayer was delivered. Then followed the singing of "Lord, I hear of showers of blessing." Mr. Moody then announced himself as being ready to answer any questions, and to the inquiry, How can you introduce new hymns into the service? he replied, "Why, sing them some evening in connection with the old ones. Then, I would have the people have the song-books at home, so that they could sing the hymns there and become familiar with them. I think, if the matter was properly managed, we could soon fill every lane and dark alley with joyful song."

Q.—What would you do if you could not get people to come to hear a preaching service? A.—Get them to come to hear the Gospel sung. [Applause.]

Q.—What is the best book for the inquiry-room? A.—I should say a book written by John. [Laughter and applause.]

Q.—How can you wake up a dull prayer-meeting? A.—Wake up yourself. The audience will soon catch the spark of life. [Laughter.]

Q.—How can you get elders to be short in their remarks? A.—Be short yourself. Set a good example; they'll follow it. [Applause.]

Q.—How can you get young men to attend religious services? A.—Form a number of Christian young men into a band of workers and let them go among the young men of the town, and kindly invite them to attend the services. In my own experience I have found that they will come, if they see that a personal interest is shown in them.

Q.—My church is sadly in debt; would you recommend a fair to help pay it? A.—You mustn't ask such questions of me without expecting an ungracious answer. I am bitterly opposed to all fairs. You do not know their effect in the West as I do. There is nothing that so opens the church to the world as these miserable Church bazaars. I remember I was never so mortified as when I read in a Western paper the advertisement that for twenty-five cents any man could kiss the handsomest woman in the fair. I say that is a sinful shame, for which the Church should blush. We can never hold a fair but the devil gets in after a while. Why, I'd rather a hundred times preach in the street than in a church erected with money raised by these means. [Applause.]

Q.—How can you get church members to work? A.—Keep them out of these fairs. [Laughter.] This is a very important question. Now, there are many in the Church who possess executive ability, and who could set others to work at that branch of Christian labor to which they are best adapted. You could reach the sick in this way. You could reach the drunkards in this way. You could reach the infidels in this way. It is this personal work that tells in the end. Just let these people out of the Church know that you feel an interest in their welfare, and their hearts will respond to your sympathetic efforts. I remember an instance in my own experience. There was a liquor dealer in Chicago who had four children, whom he was training by example to become infidels. I met one of them one day distributing infidel tracts, extracts from Paine's *Age of Reason*, and I resolved to try and win those children back into the right path. I went to the man's saloon next day, and told him my errand, and he told me to get out, and I had to go faster than I came. But I thought I would go back when he was in a better humor. I went again and he ordered me out, but the third time I called I found him in comparative good humor. He said, "Now, see here, young man, you read Paine's *Age of Reason* through and I'll read the New Testament through." Well, I agreed, although I knew he had the best end of the bargain. I never had so hard a task in my life as accomplishing my share. I used to meet the liquor-dealer quite often after that, and he always wanted to talk about the *Age of Reason*. I inquired how he was getting on, and finally tried to persuade him to come to church. "Well," he said, "you can preach here, I'm not going up to your churches. But you mustn't expect to monopolize all the meeting, I want to talk myself a little." I said "agreed; you shall have the first forty-five minutes and I will occupy the next fifteen." The next day when I came I found he had gone to a friend's because his own saloon was not big enough. I had brought a little child with me, but as soon as I saw the assemblage I began to regard it. There were thieves and drunkards and loafers there—all shades of criminal life. Some of them believed there was a Saviour and some of them didn't. They got wrangling among themselves and came almost to blows before the forty-five minutes was exhausted. I said finally, "Your time's up; it's my turn now." I got the little child to pray. I wish you could have heard that prayer. It was only a simple, childish thing, and yet how touching. I can remember now how earnestly he prayed for the forgiveness of those men who had said so many wicked things against his Jesus. Well, when it was finished the audience began to go away. One went one way, another went another, till they were all gone. Then the father came up to me, laid his hand gently upon my shoulder, and with tears in his eyes and his voice broken with emotion, said: "You can have my four children." You will find, my friends, that this personal effort, this personal interest in infidels, and earnest, tender appeals to their hearts will win them to Christ in the end. [Applause.]

Q.—What is the best book on revivals? A.—The Bible. It is most authentic. [Applause.]

Q.—To what extent is it best to employ women in Christian labor? A.—The work of our Christian women has been very successful here. No one can visit the sick or afflicted as well as a woman. They make the best missionaries in the world. In London I have seen women of wealth and position engaged in this glorious work of seeking to bring wanderers home to the Saviour. What a glorious thing it would be if the ladies of wealth and position here in New-York would personally visit and comfort the poor! I hear of so many young ladies having large fortunes and nothing to do. I say it is the greatest misfortune that could befall them. There is nothing that leaves them so open to the devil's wiles.

Q.—What doctrine would you recommend to be taught at revival services? A.—What doctrine? Why, the good old doctrines of our fathers: Man is fallen; Christ comes to seek, redeem, and to save him.

Q.—Suppose none of the congregation can sing, what would you advise? A.—Well, they can read the hymns and sing them in their hearts. The great trouble is that the church is asleep half the time, and is too lazy to praise God in song. A lark never sings in its nest; it is when it soars up into the blue sky that its little throat begins to warble. I remember hearing of a little boy, who was always happy and singing, once saying to his father: "Papa, you're a Christian, why don't you sing. I never hear you?" "O," said the father in his gruff way, "I'm too old. I'm established in my fashion of not singing." It reminds me of the farmer and his son, who were on a hay-wagon, trying to drive the horse. The farmer cried to the horse to go on, and used the whip on him, but still the horse wouldn't move. They got down from the wagon, and took hold of the wheels, and tried to turn them, but as the horse pushed the other way, they couldn't budge them. The farmer began to get angry then, and said: "I wonder what's the matter with him." The son replied, as he looked at the horse, ruefully, "I guess he's got established." I guess its that way with a great many in the church nowadays. They've got established in the old way of keeping silent, and nothing can make them sing. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Moody then said: "The time's come for our noon meeting! Let us close by singing, 'I need Thee every hour.'" After the benediction, the convention adjourned, and the regular noon prayer-meeting was held.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The attendance at the afternoon meeting of the convention was very large, the choir in particular being numerously represented. While the audience was waiting for Mr. Moody's arrival, one of the side doors opened with a sudden crash, and a surging crowd of men and women rushed in over the chairs, and down from the gallery, in eager haste to secure seats. The crash and uproar brought the audience to its feet in an instant, and every one looked in a frightened way in the direction of the crowding throng, anticipating some accident. Order was quickly restored, however, when the cause of the disturbance was ascertained.

The meeting was opened with the singing of the hymn, "The great Physician now is near," which was followed by prayer and the solo "Only an armor-bearer." Rev. Dr. Armitage then opened the question, "How to get Hold of Non-church-goers." He could, he said, conceive of no other way than by the church going after them, if they would not come to the church. He did not remember having seen in the New Testament any passage which promised to the church that the unregenerated would come to her. Our Saviour Himself, on the contrary, had always sought for the lost, and did not expect them to come into the flock. There were no tenement-houses in Judea when Christ was on earth, but if there had been, the speaker contended that there would not have been a single garret or cellar in the whole city into which Jesus would not have gone seeking the lost ones. The key-note of His gospel when on earth was "Go, ye! go ye! Preach the gospel to all the people." Christ was the pattern that the church must follow. When it ceased to be aggressive it retrograded. The church must, therefore, carry its missionary efforts into the land of the heathen. Christ laid hold of men's hearts by patient industry, and by always pressing home to them the fact of His mission. In like manner, the speaker argued, the church should carry home to the non-church-going masses the great truths of Christianity; not mere speculations. What, he continued, would be thought of a poet who was not all fire, of an orator who was not all aglow, of a sculptor who was not all tender imagination? What did we think the non-churcher-goer thought of us, if we did not have within us the love of the Lord, and tender sympathy for those whom we are seeking to bring to Christ? The Lord Jesus poured His love into men's stony hearts, and lifted them up out of skepticism and doubt, and it was only by similar love and tenderness that the Church could reach the non-church-going masses.

After addresses by Rev. Drs. Newton, of Philadelphia, and Fleeter, of Dublin, Mr. Sankey sang "Rescue the perishing," and then a missionary from Central India gave a picturesque description of the manner in which missionaries preached to the natives, closing his remarks by singing in the native tongue a hymn which he said was nearly two thousand years old. After a brief prayer for heathen in all parts of the globe, Rev. Dr. John Hall closed the question by arguing that if the congregations were made truly Christian, then the church would attract of itself. The laity, he urged, should also become preachers among the lost. They should begin by loving the wandering ones, by teaching them the way of life, and then they would win them to the church and to Christ.

After the singing of "Nearer, my God, to Thee" by the congregation, the President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia spoke on the question, "Our young men: What more can we do for them?"—advocating personal labor among them and the encouragement of the work of the Christian Association throughout the country. Mr. William E. Dodge, Jr., who followed, also argued that it was only by active, earnest, heartfelt sympathy with young men that they could be reached and finally brought into the church. It was the duty of the church, then, to make the newcomers feel that they had the love and respect of all the congregation, and that they were to sustain thereafter an important relation to its labors.

After the singing of the solo, "What are you going to do, brother?" Mr. Moody closed the session by briefly speaking on the text, "The gift of the Spirit for service," contending that no one could be of service to God without this gift, and urging that it was the duty of clergymen to pray for repeated anointment from the Holy Ghost. After prayer the benediction was pronounced and the convention disbanded.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

LECTURE BY DR. JOHN LORD AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

The subject of Dr. Lord's lecture at Association Hall yesterday was that wonderful man whose military career has not been equaled by that of any warrior in modern times. We can compare him with Cæsar and Alexander alone. For a time it seemed that he would establish on the banks of the Seine a universal empire. Never was a man more admired, more eulogized, and more fortunate. His éclat was prodigious. He was not only the hero of battle-fields, but the central figure in European politics, and the organizer of new forces of civilization. He had no peers. Monarchs played a subordinate part. He was, for a time, as powerful as Charlemagne or Charles V. He received perpetual incense, like Louis XIV. He walked over the necks of kings. His triumphs rivaled the glories of the Capitoline Hill. Had he lived in pagan times he would have fancied himself a god. Yet his throne was built upon the sands. When he had made two or three stupendous errors, the humiliated nation rallied and hurled him on a rock, and he left a kingdom not so powerful as it was under the Bourbons.

The career of such a man is a mystery. His character is a combination of great qualities with insufferable arrogance, audacity, and unscrupulous ambition. But I will not describe it. Every one is familiar with it, and with his deeds, and everybody admits his genius. Now, how is such a man to be judged? If he was the representative of a great cause, and he was faithful to it, he will be known to remotest generations. If his cause was bad, or he was unfaithful to a great cause, he will appear as a brilliant meteor or destroying angel, or an instrument of Providence to chastise offending nations. We cannot judge Napoleon by his genius or his success, but by his moral qualities and the greatness of his cause. The day is passed for worshiping force. No fame is real which good men or angels do not indorse. It is the benefactors who live. Even fame is questionable when tarnished by crimes or follies, or is like the fame of Lucifer. Even in common life we turn in disgust from robbers or murderers, if ever so intellectual—even from one whose career is prosperous selfishness—an unscrupulous but able lawyer, an eloquent though corrupt divine, a gifted but cunning politician, a wealthy but dishonest merchant. Napoleon is to be measured by the same standard by which we measure ordinary men, on the immutable principles of right and wrong; and to this tribunal I would summon even Napoleon. He might say, "I claim to be judged by my services to France and to civilization. I admit mistakes, follies, crimes, but yet I devoted my energies to the cause of my country." Then we are to consider whether his claim is just. In the earlier part of his career he rendered important services. He saved the Convention. He restored order and law. He repelled the armies which were marching upon France to suppress the Revolution. He gave glorious victories in a contest which was virtually defensive. He restored dignity to France, and filled it with enthusiasm, and made it powerful. In gratitude the French made him First Consul. They surrendered to him their liberties, and as First Consul he did wonderful things. He not only conquered the enemies of France, but he turned his attention to the development of the resources of his country, and gave a wise code of laws, and made his nation the terror of Europe.

But he was not content to be the servant of France. He seized the sceptre of the Bourbon and seated himself on an imperial throne. He became a usurper like Cromwell and Cæsar. He forsook and betrayed the cause in which he took up arms. He became inflamed with an ungovernable ambition. He sought personal aggrandizement. He seated his brothers on the old thrones of Europe. He aimed to make France an unbounded military despotism. In his madness he made great errors. He invaded Spain and Russia, and was crippled. Then the nations rallied and hurled him from his throne. He arose to the summit of greatness; he fell into an abyss of shame and ruin. We cannot tell what he would have done had he not been goaded on by the European powers. He might have contented himself in making France the first State in Europe. But he sought the humiliation of all Europe, and failed. The melancholy close of his career fills us with sadness and sympathy, and then we palliate his errors. He was doubtless raised up as an instrument of Providence to chastise the nations which interfered with the Revolution with bayonets instead of the arms of reason. His career also shows how incapable the French were of liberty, that the crimes of the Revolution must be succeeded by despotism. Napoleon claims to be judged by his services, and not by his defects. The question, then, is whether his services outbalance his crimes. He certainly left an august name, but not a great example. He achieved the most brilliant success ever gained by fortune and genius; he suffered the most humiliating fall ever brought about by stupendous delusions and the combined fears and hatreds of nations.

The next lecture, which will be the last, will be on Alexander Hamilton.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD WAR.

A HOTEL-KEEPER SECURES AN INJUNCTION TO RESTRAIN THE RAILROAD EMPLOYES FROM PROCEEDING WITH THEIR WORK.

The popular excitement over the attempt of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company to extend its tracks in Greenwich street culminated yesterday in a collision between the laborers on one side and the employes of property-holders on the other, which was only quelled by the forcible interference of the Police. Over one hundred property-holders, representing more than five million dollars of capital, are banded together to resist the aggressions of the railroad, and avow their intention of fighting the case through the courts, and, if need be, taking it to the Court of Appeals. The resistance yesterday was made by the employes of the Pacific Hotel, in Greenwich street, between Dey and Cortlandt. At this point the company is engaged in sinking iron abutments for a switch or turnout, which, when completed, it is claimed, will prove a great annoyance and damage to the hotel. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a party of laborers employed by the company appeared on the ground and began tearing up the pavement immediately in front of the house. The vaults of the hotel, which were immediately beneath the pavement, were filled with coke and other material belonging to the proprietor, Mr. John Patten, and as soon as the workmen broke through into this the porters, firemen, and other employes of the house commenced a forcible resistence. A fight ensued, in which Michael Rhal, the engineer of the hotel, was struck on the head with a flying brick, and others on both sides were hit. The workmen and several policemen who came to their assistance were driven from the scene, and for twenty minutes the defenders were masters of the situation. At the expiration of that time the storming party returned reinforced by sixteen policemen from the Twenty-seventh Precinct, under the command of Capt. Saunders, and the besieged, seeing that they were outnumbered three to one, retired. The workmen then recommenced operations, and broke into the private vaults of the hotel, tumbling the brick and *débris* upon the coke stored underneath and damaging the property in a serious manner. Four large holes were sunk in front of the hotel, and in close proximity to the sidewalk, and every preparation made to lay the foundations of the abutments. Meantime Mr. Potter, the proprietor, had applied through his counsel, Gen. Roger A. Pryor, in the Supreme Court, for a temporary injunction restraining the railroad company from proceeding in their work, on the ground that it was contrary to law, subversive of the rights of the property-holders along the route, a damage to the real estate of the street, and a nuisance generally. Two affidavits, one by Mr. Potter and another by a business friend of his, who was cognizant of the facts, were signed and sealed and presented to Judge Donohue in Supreme Court, Chambers. At 3 o'clock an injunction was granted, and immediately forwarded to the scene of action, where hostilities were momentarily expected. The party within the hotel allowed the railroad laborers three minutes to evacuate the premises, and, at the end of that time, entered the vaults and took possession. Michael O'Brien, one of the hotel porters, who was arrested by the Police for defending his employer's property, was taken before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court. The Judge, on hearing the evidence, discharged O'Brien, remarking that the case was one which should properly be decided by a civil court.

A few days ago Mr. Hugh S. Pollock, the owner of the property at Greenwich and Cortlandt streets, was arrested for filling up one of the holes dug by the railroad workmen in front of his premises. Finding that they could not hold him on that ground, a false charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct was brought against him, and, although a man of wealth and good business standing, he was locked up all night at the Church Street Police Station. Mr. Patten and several other business friends who were present, offered themselves as security for his appearance on the morning following, but the Sergeant at the station refused even to allow him the use of the halls, and the unfortunate gentleman, though in ill-health, was locked up in a cell. Charges are to be preferred against Sergt. Slater by the friends and counsel of Mr. Pollock.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

MEETING OF THE CREDITORS—STATEMENT OF THE RECEIVER—A PROBABLE DIVIDEND OF 33⅓ PER CENT.

A meeting of the creditors of the suspended People's Savings Bank was held yesterday, pursuant to the call of the Receiver, at the bank building, corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street. The call was for a general meeting, but only about a dozen depositors were present. Mr. John N. White appeared for the depositors, and Gen. Francis C. Barlow for the Receiver, Mr. Isaac V. French, of No. 47 William street, who presented his statement in printed form, copies of which were furnished to all present, and also answered all questions put by the depositors. From this statement it appears that the total nominal assets amount to $162,717 64. The total liabilities on Nov. 30, 1875, were $192,606 15. The total of the amounts so far realized from the assets is $66,847 88. This latter sum includes money received from certain Trustees on compromise, made by order of the court. The amount due depositors, given in the general ledger, exceeds the amount given in the depositors' ledger by $1,783 39. The amount which can probably be realized from remaining assets Mr. French estimates at $26,000. The total face value of these assets is $31,000. The amount expected to be realized on "guarantee fund" bonds and mortgages he estimates roughly at not over $10,000, making a total of $36,000. His report does not give any encouragement that this figure will be exceeded. Many of the bonds and mortgages are of uncertain value, about $10,000 worth of North Carolina bonds being included, which are utterly worthless. The total expenditures made, or to be made, amount to $66,061 16. The balance on hand is $786 72. It is estimated that a first dividend of thirty-three and a third per cent. will be made, payable between the 4th and 18th of April. The amount of subsequent dividends will depend entirely upon the price the remaining securities bring.

HARLEM FLATS' NUISANCE.

President Chandler of the Board of Health, accompanied by Sanitary Superintendent Dr. Day, and Dr. Viele, Sanitary Inspector for the Harlem district, made a visit to the Harlem flats yesterday to determine what sanitary measures ought to be recommended. Three years age the locality east of Third avenue, between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Second streets, was completely submerged by tide water, which in conjunction with the sewage from the west side of the avenue produced unhealthful odors. The ground at this low point was filled in during 1874 and 1875 so as to bring it above tide-water, in many cases the filling being to a depth of fifteen feet. In the area between Second and Fifth avenues, and One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Ninth streets, similar difficulties were encountered and the same policy was adopted. The streets were built up above tide-water, with the exception of One Hundred and Seventh street. At present it is two feet below the highest tide-water and the land between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth streets is completely under water at certain seasons. The Commissioners think that by raising One Hundred and Seventh street to the level of the surrounding streets they will compel the owners of lots on both sides of it to fill in their property. It is thought that the cost of this improvement will not be over $15,000.

PAYING THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYES.

The salaries of the employes of the Post Office in this City were paid yesterday for March. The pay-roll contained 1,232 names, and the total salaries amounted to $104,000. Of the total number of employes, about eight hundred are in the main office; the rest at the various stations. At about 8:30 yesterday morning the former began to arrange themselves in line from the Cashier's window, and by 9 o'clock, when payment was begun, the line stretched a considerable distance around the corridors of the building. Hardly an hour had elapsed before the work was done, without confusion or mistake, so complete are the arrangements for the purpose. Formerly all were paid in money, and much time was necessarily lost; now checks on the Sub-Treasury, signed by Harvey Major, Cashier and T. L. James, Postmaster, are given, payable to bearer. All sign for three months' salary, the roll being taken around previous to the day of payment, thus making a great saving in time. The pay-roll acts as a voucher to the Department at Washington for disbursements for salaries, the employee upon other days giving a receipt to the Postmaster, which secures him until the quarterly roll is signed. Postmaster James is constantly endeavoring to improve the system of collections and deliveries in the department, and meet all defects as discovered. On and after Monday next a new schedule for the delivery and collection of mails will be adopted and is as follows:

DELIVERIES.

7:45	A. M.	1:45	P. M.
9:30	A. M.	2: 5	P. M.
10:45	A. M.	3:45	P. M.
12:30	P. M.	4:30	P. M.

COLLECTION AT LAMP BOXES.

8:00	A. M.	2:45	P. M.
9:00	A. M.	4:15	P. M.
10:00	A. M.	4:45	P. M.
11:30	A. M.	6:00	P. M.
12:30	P. M.	[illegible]:30	P. M.
1:30	P. M.	8:15	P. M.

A BROOKLYN MERCHANT MISSING.

Mr. E. W. Nichols, a prominent merchant of Brooklyn, has been missing from his home since Tuesday morning last, under mysterious circumstances. Mr. Nichols is well known in Brooklyn, having been engaged in the house-furnishing business at Fulton and Pineapple streets for several years past, and being also a member of the Brooklyn Club. It has been ascertained that Mr. Nichols was in debt about $14,000, for which he had given his notes, the holders of which were not at all inclined to press payment. A meeting of his creditors was to have been held on the day of his disappearance, but that circumstance frustrated the meeting. His store is now in the hands of his creditors, who have not yet decided what course they will pursue.

A DISGUSTING SCENE.

WHAT WAS FOUND IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE IN FORTY-FIRST STREET—AN IDIOT FAMILY LIVING IN FILTH AND DIRT.

Shortly before 12 o'clock on the night of the 23d inst. Mr. Daniel Bauser, who occupies apartments at No. 347 West Forty-first street, heard cries of distress, which appeared to proceed from the yard. He went down stairs and found that the cries emanated from the water-closet. Opening the door he found an old man, named John Hayes, pounding his son James on the head with a potato-masher. He arrested the father, and conveyed him to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up. Word was sent by the Police to the residence of Superintendent Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who at once repaired to the station, where he found that the unfortunate boy, who is only thirteen years old, was an imbecile. His face and head were covered with blood, and his ragged and dirty clothes were also stained with it. The Superintendent did not make any examination of the case until the morning of the following day, when it was found that the boy was in a horribly filthy condition, his hair being matted, and his body covered with vermin. The father, who is about fifty years old, was also in a neglected condition, and, judging from his appearance, had not cleaned himself for some weeks. He was taken to the Yorkville Police Court and committed for trial at the Special Sessions, the boy being sent to the House of Detention. Superintendent Jenkins had considerable difficulty in making the boy understand his questions, but after some time he succeeded in learning from him that he had a sister living at the house in Forty-first street, where his father had been arrested. The latter he said was in the habit of beating him very frequently. It appears from the investigation made by the Superintendent that Hayes' wife died in August last, since which time he has lived at the above place with his mother and the two children. About four weeks ago the mother died and since that time no care has been taken of the children by any one. The neighbors state that when Mrs. Hayes died she had seven or eight thousand dollars in the bank, and it is supposed that it is there still, as her husband has taken out no letters of administration.

On Friday morning last Superintendent Jenkins visited the house in Forty-first street where Hayes had occupied four rooms. These were found to be in a dirty and neglected condition, not having been swept or cleaned, probably, since the death of Hayes' mother. He found here a little girl, about fourteen years of age. Her hair, which was filthy and tangled, hung over her head and shoulders. Her clothes—if they can be called such, for they were little more than rags—hung about her form in a neglected manner. She seemed to have some difficulty in standing up, and showed Mr. Jenkins a frightful burn on one of her limbs, which had evidently not been treated skillfully. Her body was covered with vermin, and altogether the child was in such a filthy state that Mr. Jenkins almost feared to touch her. He said the case was the worst which had ever come under his notice. The child acted somewhat strangely, and he asked her if her father was not home. Although the latter had been under arrest since the night previous, she replied that he had just gone out, and asked the Superintendent if he had not met him. Mr. Jenkins then discovered for the first time that the unfortunate little girl was, like her brother, an idiot. Seeing that there was no appearance of fire in any of the rooms, he asked her if she had not had any, and she replied that there had not been any fire in the place for twenty-four hours. Mr. Jenkins next asked her if she was not hungry, but instead of making any reply to this she ran behind the door, grinning in an idiotic manner. The Superintendent could not succeed in getting any further information from her, but learned that a married brother, named Michael, was living in Thirty-ninth street. The latter had not been at his father's house for some time, and knew little about the condition of his brother and sister. Mrs. Michael Hayes and Mrs. Koehler were asked to care for the little girl, and the unfortunate child is now under their charge.

The case of the father was brought to trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Morgan, Smith, and Murray, when Mr. William H. Gibson, the attorney for the society, presented the case for the prosecution. The replies of the boy were almost incoherent, and he seemed to have little understanding of what was being said to him. The father did not deny having beaten him, and the court sentenced him to imprisonment in the City Prison for ten days. Michael Hayes promised to take care of his brother and sister, and the former was given into his care.

Superintendent Jenkins says that the society would soon take further action.

THE BAY RIDGE FIRE.

INVESTIGATION REGARDING ITS ORIGIN—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES.

Fire Marshal Keady, of Brooklyn, continued the investigation into Monday's fire at Bay Ridge, Long Island, yesterday. The basis of the examination was the fact that Mr. Fudickar, the occupant of the house, stated to the acting Captain of the Eighth Subprecinct that he had reason to believe that one Charles Wendt, who had been employed by him as coachman, had set fire to the premises. Wendt's statement, under oath, was substantially as follows: He said that the house had been on fire previously—on Tuesday, March 21; on that day he drove Mr. Fudickar to the Bay Ridge boat at 9 o'clock A. M.; he afterward went, as instructed, to New-York to Mr. Fudickar's office and then returned home, when he was told that the house had been on fire in the wine-cellar and put out; he examined the cellar and found it partially burned, with straw and boxes on the floor; this fire, he said, could not have caught from the furnace; it occurred a few minutes after Mr. Fudickar left for New-York on Monday last; Mr. Fudickar sent him to fire the furnace, and told him to build a large fire; he did so, and when he went out he left Mr. Fudickar in the cellar; he then got the horse and drove Mr. Fudickar to the boat, and when he got back the house was in flames; he was not gone more than ten minutes; he went to New-York after Mr. Fudickar, and drove him back in a buggy; when he started he could not find his coat and put on one belonging to Mr. Fudickar; in the pocket he found a piece of candle and a box, like a match-box; the candle had been lighted; when he was driving back he was sitting on the same seat in the buggy with Mr. Fudickar, and Mr. Fudickar put his hand into his [Wendt's] pocket and took out the piece of candle and the box.

On Wednesday morning subpœnas were issued for Mr. Fudickar and several others, and the examination was begun. The first witness was Mary Ann Downey, a servant. She saw Wendt building a fire in the furnace about 9 o'clock, and Mr. Fudickar was not with him; she saw smoke coming out about six or eight feet from the furnace, and told Mr. Fudickar about it, and he told her to throw some water on it.

Mr. Fudickar was then sworn, and said he was Superintendent of the New-Jersey Life Insurance Company, No. 261 Broadway; he moved into the house at Bay Ridge in August last, on a five years' lease; he furnished the house at a cost of $5,000, and was insured for $3,500 in the Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company of New-York, and $3,500 in the Merchants' of Newark, N. J.; on Monday morning the servant girl said Wendt had insulted her, and he called him in and gave him a scolding; he admitted the fact that Mary called his attention to a fire before he went away, in an old barrel filled with hay, but said he knew it was put out. At the examination yesterday, Mrs. Fudickar was sworn, but testified to nothing calculated to throw much light on the subject. Mr. Fudickar made an additional statement in which he denied putting the candle or the box in the coat worn by Wendt, or taking them out while riding in the buggy, nor did he have any conversation with Wendt on the subject. After the fire Wendt was intoxicated, and he scolded him for it, and Wendt demanded $20 for clothing, and said if he did not pay it he had better beware; witness told Wendt that Mary had told him about seeing him [Wendt] poking the fire in the furnace, and he said we "could all go to ——."

The investigation was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR TRAPPED.

Charles Wilson, a well-dressed man about forty-seven years of age, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Stedman and Detective Curran, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, preferred by Messrs. Kirk & Parker, Nos. 463, 465, and 467 Broadway. Wilson called at the store of Kirk & Parker yesterday afternoon and ordered two suits of clothes valued at $97, which he directed to be sent to his office in Montague street, Brooklyn. He said that he was a lawyer, that his name was Burtis, and that he would pay for the clothes on delivery. The proprietors were suspicious that all was not right, and dispatched three messengers to Brooklyn with the property—one to find Mr. Burtis and ascertain it the transaction was legitimate, another to notify the Police, and another to deliver the clothes. Mr. Burtis said that he had ordered no clothing, and did not know anything about it. Presently the messenger came with the clothes, which he delivered to the man who had ordered them, and who was waiting for him on the stoop of Mr. Burtis' office. The man tendered in payment a check on the Fulton National Bank, signed by Burtis & Co. He was arrested and taken before Superintendent Campbell, who ordered him to be locked up in the First Precinct Station. The check is undoubtedly a forgery.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The cigar store of Peter Stein, at No. 379 First avenue, was entered by burglars Wednesday night and robbed of cigars and tobacco valued at $300.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law are to hold several sessions for the purpose of revising the Municipal ordinances. The time of meeting has not yet been fixed.

Mary Dalton was arrested yesterday by Detective Kennedy, of the Central Office, charged with having stolen jewelry valued at $150 from Mrs. Lydia Brown, her former employer.

The fourth Commencement of the New-York Free Medical College for Women will be held at Steinway Hall on Wednesday, April 5, at 8 P. M. Rev. George H. Hepworth will deliver the address.

John Ervin, aged thirteen, of No. 10 Henry street, while playing on the bulkhead between piers Nos. 13 and 14, East River, yesterday, was seriously injured by a pair of scales falling upon him.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning for the repose of the soul of the late Henry James Anderson, LL. D., late President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The Mayor's office was filled with office-seekers yesterday, every visitor being apparently anxious to become one of the new Excise Commissioners. To each application the Mayor gave the stereotyped answer, "It shall have due consideration."

The Directors of the Bank of the State of New-York are in communication with its late Vice President, Mr. Patrick, who was accused of making loans on insufficient security, and it is believed that Mr. Patrick has made, or is about to make, good some of the losses sustained by the bank in consequence of his actions.

Mr. J. B. Lawson, of No. 180 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, called on Superintendent Walling, at the Central Office, yesterday and reported that his daughter, named Frances, aged eight years, had left her home on Friday evening to go to a neighboring grocery store and failed to return. Her parents are naturally anxious about her disappearance, and the Police have been ordered to make diligent search for the missing girl.

The sale of stereotype plates, &c., at Clinton Hall was concluded yesterday. The total proceeds amount to $101,000. The principal buyers were D. Appleton & Co., James Miller, Hurd & Houghton, Albert Mason, and A. S. Barnes & Co., of New-York; Lee & Shepard and Estes & Lauriat, of Boston; Porter & Coates and J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia; Janssen, McClurg & Co., of Chicago, and John Lovell, of Montreal.

BROOKLYN.

A few months ago a young man named Victory lost his life by falling into a vat of vitriol which had been left uncovered in the factory of Henry J. Baker, in South Brooklyn. Victory's father sued Baker and obtained a verdict against him for $3,250, with costs. Baker moved for a new trial, which motion was denied by Judge McCue, in the City Court. He made another motion yesterday in the Special Term of the City Court, before Judges Neilson and Reynolds, for an order to set aside Judge McCue's decision denying a new trial. Decision was reserved.

STATEN ISLAND.

The regular term of the County Court was held at Richmond on Monday. There was little business of interest and the session only lasted two or three hours.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Justices of Port Richmond Mr. Alfred Z. Ross was unanimously appointed Assessor in place of Garrett Simonson, resigned.

The Westfield Excise Board have refused to revoke the licenses of the six persons taken before them by the Law and Order Society, and have dismissed the complaints on technical grounds.

The North Shore (Staten Island) Ferry Company on March 7 gave a mortgage to Mr. William T. Garner for $48,822 44 upon all of their wharves and real estate in the County of Richmond. This mortgage is in addition to one for $30,000, recorded on Jan. 17. Besides these there is a mortgage of $20,000 on the property at West Brighton, and one of several thousand dollars on their dock at New-Brighton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A fine frame building, in the course of erection in the town of Harrison for Mr. Berger, was blown down by the gale on Tuesday night.

A special election will be held at Mamaroneck, on Tuesday next, to determine the contest between the candidates for the Supervisorship of the town, there having been a tie between William Gedney and Charles H. Birney.

NEW-JERSEY.

Barbara Gundle, a resident of Hoboken, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to levy black-mail on Anna Jelphe. The complaint, which was made before Justice Strong, alleged that Barbara had demanded $15 from Anne, and threatened in case she did not pay to state that she had stolen a breast-pin and pair of ear-rings.

The Hoboken Democrats last evening renominated Joseph Russell for Mayor and John Kamena for City Treasurer. The other nominations were John A. McIlhargy for City Clerk, John Dooley for Assessor, William J. Winges for Water Commissioner, and James Curran and Ramon M. Cook for Freeholders from the Seventh District.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Samuel Webb, who died suddenly last week in Frederick Porch's house, in Gloucester, returned a verdict that deceased died of pneumonia. Webb went to Porch's house, and said that he had been assaulted by two or three men, one of whom struck him with a club. The case has excited considerable interest in Gloucester, and is freely commented upon, but no further investigation will be made.

OPENING DAY AT ARNOLD & CONSTABLE'S.

At the early hour of 10 o'clock yesterday morning the establishment of Arnold, Constable & Co. was already thronged by visitors, eager to enjoy the first view of the newest fashions. The display in the suit department was, without exception, the finest ever made by this establishment. To attempt to do justice to the numberless magnificent toilets is impossible. The suits are mostly in broché, combined with plain faille, chiefly in écru and cream shades. The new deep and rich chenille fringe adorns the greater number of the costumes. An elegant suit in two shades of écru has a broché waist and sleeves in lighter shade. The long overskirt is in the plain dark shades; the two sides are dissimilar, one being trimmed with fringe and the other with plaiting. The underskirt is bordered with a deep light broché band, with wide plain dark silk strips extending up the band. The basque waist is trimmed up the front with shirring; on the back and front of the basque is chenille fringe, and the sides are plain. The price of this suit is $275. A superb black evening dress is of satin shirred up the front, the shirrs being separated by wide galloon. The long train is trimmed with broché knife plaitings. The broché overskirt has each side differently arranged; long sprays of variegated roses enrich the toilet. Another suit has chenille fringe forming the entire overskirt. The evening toilets are displayed by gaslight; they are in all shades and combinations. One is in two shades of cream and has a puffed train and an overskirt composed of two rows of cream-colored chenille. The waist laces up the back, and is cut square in the neck, back and front. Another is of pink broché silk with crêpe lisse trimmings, fringe, and sprays of pink daisies. Some of these suits are valued at $500. The combinations of broché and plain evening shades, with galloon to correspond, are really dazzling. Among the most notable features of this establishment is the department devoted to the misses' and children's suits and sacques, and to ladies' plain and white embroidered suits. The plain white suits range from $15 upward, and the embroidered suits from $25 upward. An elegant white French nainsook wrapper is trimmed up the front with a shell-shaped Smyrna lace trimming and blue bows; $70 is the price of this wrapper. Another beautiful cream-colored cachemire peignoir at the same price is trimmed up the front with cream lace; the waist is almost covered with the same lace. On the side of the skirt is a finely plaited pocket, trimmed with lace and ribbon; below the waist in the back is a very pretty trimming of lace ribbon; the sleeves are trimmed to match. A blue wrapper much in the same style is equally handsome. Nearly all these articles had been sold early yesterday morning. The children's suits are charming. One tiny écru duchess costume, trimmed with linen lace appliqué, with pockets on each side, and a very long waist, trimmed to imitate a basque, is quite unique. Other suits are of basket cloth, serges, and other materials, are trimmed with little pockets, and all are newly imported; in short, we recommend that special attention be paid to this department as replete with all that is recherché and beautiful. Among the novelties in sunshades and umbrellas are shades with canopy tops, in broché silk, ranging in price from $1 75 to $16; embroidered and beaded folding-down shades, very small, from $3 75 to $8 50. This last is an old style revived. The mountings are agate, tortoise-shell, ebony, rosewood, &c. Among the great variety of materials, too numerous to refer to in detail, can be seen Hamburg laces for polonaises at $1 50 and $2 a yard, with trimming laces proportionately cheap to match.

AN INSANE MURDERER.

Drs. Gray, Kitchen, and Flint, the Commissioners appointed by Judge Barrett, under the statute, to inquire into the condition of mind of Romaine Dillon, who murdered a merchant named John R. Dillber, in the corridor of the Westminster Hotel, on New-Year's Eve, concluded their inquiry yesterday. During the past week the investigation has been conducted in the District Attorney's office, Assistant District Attorney Rollins appearing for the people, and Henry L. Clinton for the accused. A large number of witnesses, produced by the defense, testified to extraordinary actions and incoherencies on the part of Dillon, and were subjected to rigorous cross-examinations by Mr. Rollins. The report of the Commissioners has not yet been written, but when the Court of Oyer and Terminer next convenes to-day the examining physicians will report to Judge Barrett that Dillon is, in their opinion, insane. The murderer will, accordingly, be committed to the State Lunatic Asylum.

MEXICO AT THE CENTENNIAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMISSIONERS—THE ARTICLES TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Several gentlemen belonging to the Mexican Centennial Commission arrived in this City on Wednesday on the steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz, via Havana, and are now at the St. Julien Hotel, No. 4 Washington place. Mr. Manuel Zamacona, who represented Mexico in the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission, recently in session in Washington, is President of the Commission, and will be assisted in his duties by Messrs. Eleuterio Avila and Mariano Barcena. Messrs. Jesus Calderon, Fernando Camacho and Plutarco Ornelas will act as Secretaries. It is thought that the Mexican Government has appointed additional members, in which case they will arrive on April 15. The gentlemen who came on the City of Merida brought with them 228 cases of goods for exhibition, and expect that a second load will arrive by the next steamer. Among the articles now here are a number of objects of art from the Academy of Fine Arts of the City of Mexico, consisting principally of paintings. A large oil painting of the Valley of Mexico, executed during the present year by Mr. José Maria Velasco, which attracted much attention in the Mexican capital, will be on exhibition. There is also a collection of minerals from the principal mining districts of Mexico, which is said to be very large. Among the samples which will be exhibited are a fragment of quartz containing a large quantity of bromide of silver, weighing 1,400 pounds; large masses of Galena or lead ore from Zimapan; a large collection of Mexican marbles, generally known as Mexican onyx; a mass of iron-ore weighing seventy-five pounds, from the celebrated iron mountain, or Cerro del Mercado, near the City of Durango; samples of coal from various localities, and a sample of [illegible], a new mineral discovered by Commissioner Barcena; a number of stones thrown from the volcano of Ceboruco during the present eruption, and views and maps of the volcano. Of the vegetable products of the country there will be specimens of the different kinds of fine wood, samples of the fibre of the several varieties of the agave, and the different products of the Magney, and a collection of the medicinal plants of Mexico. Of manufactured articles there are fabrics of silk, wool, and cotton, cigars, cigarettes, filagree silver-work, and porcelain. There is also a collection of the works of the most celebrated writers of the country on education and the sciences. A large number of national and Indian costumes form part of the present remittance and will make an interesting feature in the exhibition of the Mexican department. Among the dresses is one of the Mexican *ranchero* which is valued at $1,000.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY JUNIORS.

THEIR EXHIBITION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PRIZE SPEAKING—AWARDING OF THE WEBSTERIAN PRIZE.

The Junior Exhibition of the University of the City of New-York took place last evening in the Academy of Music, in the presence of a cultivated audience comprising many ladies. The Faculty of the University occupied seats on the stage, and the exercises were interspersed by attractive selections of music by an orchestra led by Prof. Grafulla. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the University, the programme comprised the following orations delivered by the Juniors whose names are annexed:

"Francis Deak," William Livingston Clark, Paterson, N. J.; "The Late Rebellion," Wilson Mann Durack, Brooklyn, L. I.; "William the Silent," Francis Andrew Lee, New-York City; "Conquest and Discovery," Charles Feltner Cooper, Turners, N. Y.; "The Fall of Poland," Hugh Bournonville Moore, New-York City; "Charles Sumner," Walter Herbert Nelson; "The Cardinal King," Richard Merrick Martin, Brooklyn, L. I.; "Rome's Champion of Freedom," Emil Joseph Meyer; "The Storm-Tossed," Isaac M. B. Thompson, Brooklyn, Long Island; "The Skeptic of France," Edward K. Holt, New-York City; "The Power of Song," James H. Darlington, Newark, N. J.; "William Wallace," John Manning McCandless, Camden, S. C.

The Websterian prize (Macaulay's History of England, four volumes,) was presented by Profs. Henry N. Day, of New-Haven, and George W. Clarke, the judges, to Richard Merrick Martin. Messrs. Wilson M. Durack, R. B. Macauley, J. H. Darlington, and J. M. McCandless received honorable mention.

MEETING OF THE BOWEN COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee of Plymouth Church appointed to try Mr. Henry C. Bowen on the charges and specifications presented to the Examining Committee of the church, met yesterday at the residence of Mr. H. L. Pratt, No. 77 Hicks street, Brooklyn. Neither Mr. Bowen nor any of his party were present. In their stead, however, Dr. Ward sent a letter in reply to one which had been received from the committee a few days ago. Neither side would say anything last evening as to the contents of either of these letters, but it is understood that the letter from the committee intimated that Mr. Bowen would not be allowed to introduce certain evidence which he had offered at the previous meeting. Dr. Ward's letter in reply to this was probably a protest against any limitation to the evidence, including important testimony. The time last evening was occupied in [illegible] letter in reply to Dr. Ward's letter, which was placed in the hands of the clerk of the committee, Mr. Tilney, and will be delivered by him to-day to Dr. Ward. The committee adjourned at 10:45 o'clock without deciding upon the time of the next meeting. It will probably be next Tuesday or Thursday, whichever is the more convenient to Mr. Bowen.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. John F. W. Ware, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Prof. M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand Hotel.

Mayor Philip Becker, of Buffalo, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman C. D. MacDougall, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

George Jerome, Collector of the Port of Detroit, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Councilor A. P. De Carvalho Borges, Brazilian Minister at Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts; Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. George E. Day, of New-Haven; Prof. Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, Mass., and Charles F. Macdonald, of the Post Office Department, are at the Everett House.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—John W. Johnson, Richard Ash, Edward Le Droit, A. S. Trijon and wife, J. J. Galligan, Thomas Galligan, Henry H. Parker, Mrs. A. J. Brown, Irving H. Brown, Charles Meservau, C. Maxwelder, Avon C. Benham, Miss Nellie Lamoert.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana.—L. L. Bacchi, J. T. Ramirez, Guillermo Watson, R. Alfo, A. Asan, I. Dalvais, S. McLean, R. S. Strobes, C. Vucassovich.

In steam-ship State of Indiana, from Glasgow.—F. Wilson, E. Dunin, J. Bandrosky, G. K. Dunville, William Campbell, David Wilson, Thomas Martin, Georgina Martin, G. L. Pelton, M. D.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:51 | Sun sets.....6:23 | Moon sets.12:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:30 | Gov. Island.12:19 | Hell Gate...1:41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........THURSDAY, March 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wieland, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Plymouth, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Maas, (Dutch,) Doddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London, Eng., W. W. J. Hurst; General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; Ashland, Crowell, Fernandina, via Port Royal, S. C., C. H. Mallory & Co.; Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Schiller, (Ger.,) Gloystein, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Teresa Lo Vico, (Ital.,) Dominici, Waterford, Ireland, J. C. Seager.

Brigs Hugo, (Swed.,) Morin, Oporto, Funch, Edye & Co.; Starlight, Tucker, Bridgetown, Bar., and Demerara, P. F. Whitney.

Schrs. Mary Patten, Gilkey, St. Pierre, Martinique, D. Trowbridge; G. B. McFarland, McFarland, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Parsons & Loud.

ARRIVALS.

Steam-ship State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow March 19, via Larne 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship J. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Kenilworth, (Br.,) Prowse, Antwerp March 17, with mdse. and passengers to George W. Cotton.

Steam-ship Crescent City, Curtis, Havana March 26, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Pottsville, Winnett, Philadelphia, to load for Havana, in James E. Ward & Co.'s line.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Bark Carlo R. (Aust.,) Golubocich, Galway Jan. 31, in ballast to master. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Marie, (Aust.,) Cammus, Cork 54 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Omega, (Ital.,) Fiasconara, Palermo 74 ds., with fruit, &c., to order—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Mustang, (Norw.,) Berkeland, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Matthew Baird, (of Philadelphia,) Greenleaf, Cardenas 6 ds., with molasses to Brown Bros.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Hermes, (Norw.,) Jansen, Newcastle 62 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vittor Pisani, (Ital.,) Scarpa, Leith 60 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Agil, (of Bermuda,) Hill, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to Middleton & Co.

Bark Paolina, (Ital.,) Ferrigni, Cork 50 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark (not brig) Irenmore, (Norw.,) Olsen, from Cork, which arr. 29th and anchored on the Bar, came to the City this morning, 30th.

Bark Rocket, Atkinson, Porto Cabello 19 ds., with mdse. to Joseph Angostina.

Bark Nordhavet, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Liverpool 75 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Perseverante, (Ital.,) Bozzo, Dunkirk 64 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Romo, (of Halifax,) McKenzie, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to J. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Ada Barton, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) McGrath, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Blakeslee & Caldwell.

Brig Rabboni, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Starlight, (of New-Haven,) Stover, Ponce, P. R., via New-Haven, with cocoa, &c., to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig T. Remick, (of Boston,) Rose, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Louisa Price, (of Cape Haytien,) Brown, Guantanamo 17 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Premier, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rogers, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Jules Saserac & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Charles A. Bovey, (of St. John, N. B.,) Holder, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Orloff, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Belfontaine, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co. Had strong W. S. W. and S. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Trenmore, (Norw.,) Olsen, Queenstown 60 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Schr. Thos. R. Pillsbury, (of Thomaston,) Pitcher, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. Sarah B. Ray, Endicott, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. No date; lat. 28, lon. 70, in a gale from W. S. W. sprung foremast.

Schr. E. E. Rackett, Bergman, Long Cay 8 ds., with wood and old iron to Wilson & Asmus.

Schr. George S. Marts, (of Dorchester, N. J.,) Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Bastian & Hoffman—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Elizabeth M. Cook, (of Calais,) Cook, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jules Saserac & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Edwin J. Palmer, Stevens, Laguna, Mexico, 25 ds., with cedar and sugar to Theband Bros.

Schr. Virginia Lee, Hickman, (of Philadelphia,) Kimmey, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Nymph, Brown, of and 14 ds. from Belize, Honduras, with wood to Leaycraft and Co.

Schr. Sallie Walker, Drew, Fernandina 7 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckl—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Demory Gray, Aldrich, Brunswick, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to Dodge & Co.—vessel to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. E. E. Birdsall, Warren, Norfolk, with corn to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. H. L. Slaght, Willetts, Virginia.

Schr. Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Virginia.

Schr. H. S. Curtis, Bray, Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia E. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Jesse S. Clark, Day, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Hardcastle, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Harbinger, Dodge, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to F. H. Smith & Co.

Schr. Tasso, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buckard, Cardenas 11 ds., with melado to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. George W. Anderson, Anderson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with lumber to Slaght & Petty.

Schr. Lexington, Leighton, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to C. A. Fairchild—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. Hattie Card, Moore, Jacksonville 5 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Chas. E. Jones, Snow, Fall River.

Schr. Shamrock, Troy, Providence.

Schr. Henry Nickerson, Robbins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Spartel, Crossman, Calais, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Free Wind, Freeble, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. T. S. McLellan, Farr, Portland, with ice to order.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, Walker, Rockland, with ice to order.

Schr. Reliance, Foster, Rockport, with ice for Newark.

Schr. Hastings, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fleetwing, Kenniston, New-Bedford.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Mary B. Whorf, Whorf, Wellfleet.

Schr. Henry Middleton, Brown, Fair Haven.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wieland, for Hamburg; Claribel, for Aux Cayes and Kingston, Jam.; City of New-York, for Havana; General Barnes, for Savannah; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ship Ejnkan, for Antwerp; barks Lottie Stewart, for Cork for orders; Schiller, for Bremen; brigs Emma Dean, for Williamstadt; Harry and Aubrey, for Barbados; schr. A. C. Lyon, for Baltimore.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The schr. Clara, of Eastport, Me., which has laid in the ice in Kenduskeag Stream during the Winter, filled and sank on the 29th inst.

The schr. Stephen S. Lee, Capt. Douglass, from Mobile for Minatitlan, was wrecked Feb. 25, on a reef 1½ miles from Minatitlan. The crew were saved. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

The schr. Lucy Wheatley, from Porto Rico, for Norwich, arr. at New-London to-day in charge of the mate, who reports that, during a heavy gale on the 20th inst., the Wheatley lost her mainsail and mizzen-mast, and, in clearing up the wreck, Capt. Wheatley, of Philadelphia, was washed overboard and lost.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—The brig Isis, which arr. here yesterday from Sagua, reports that she had heavy weather during the passage. March 20, had cabin filled with water, split sails, and received other slight damage.

DELAWARE CITY, March 30.—The Norwegian bark Margaretta is ashore on the upper end of Fort Delaware.

BOSTON, March 30.—The British bark J. T. Smith, Capt. Hatfield, from Sagua, [illegible] to-day from Cienfuegos, brought in the officers and crew of the schr. D. Talbot, of Camden, Me., Capt. Amesbury, which was abandoned at sea on the passage from Sagua to Boston. Capt. Amesbury states that he left Sagua March 16, and for the first three days had fine weather, but on the 20th heavy gales set in, and on the 21st he abandoned all hope of saving her, the crew working at the pumps to keep the vessel afloat. The J. T. Smith soon after took off Capt. Amesbury and his wife, boy, and crew of six men. The schr. had a cargo of sugar consigned to Hemenway & Browne, of Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ANTWERP, March 30.—Arr. steamer Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, New-York.

CARDENAS, March 25.—Arr. 27th, barks Gan Eden, Blair, Buenos Ayres; Martin W. Brett, Peterson, St. Thomas; brig Lizzie Wyman, Hopkins, Algoa Bay via St. Thomas; schrs. Armida [illegible], New-York; A. K. Weeks, Parr, do.; Elwood Burton, Huckins, Philadelphia; M. D. Ireland, Fisher, do.; 28th, schr. Dora Annie, Whaley, Wilmington, N. C.

Sld. 27th, barks Albert, (Br.,) Eastman, N. of Hatteras; John J. Marsh, Fickett, do.; schrs. John K. Sanford, Bray, do.; James A. Brown, Collins, do.; 28th, [illegible] Speedwell, Drisko, do.; Ruth Robinson, Rogers, do.; 27th, brig Moses Day, Crosby, N. of Hatteras; [illegible] Tunnah, Bennett, Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 30.—Arr. bark Recovery, (Br.,) [illegible]

YARMOUTH, N. S., March 29.—Sld. steamer Delta, (Br.,) Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 30.—Arr. March 28, Agave, Capt. [illegible]; Germania, Capt. Von [illegible]; Maryland, [illegible]; Adriatic, Capt. L. Ricardson; 29th, Armenia, Capt. [illegible] American Lovett, [illegible] at Queenstown.) [illegible] from New-York Oct. 20, for Odessa, [illegible] The Anchor Line steam-ship Elysia, Capt. Campbell, from New-York, [illegible] The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship [illegible]

HAVANA, March 30.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Pereire, of the General Transatlantic Company, from New-York via Havre, arr. here [illegible]

REMOVAL.

C. G. Gunther's Sons,

(LATE 502 AND 504 BROADWAY,)

HAVE REMOVED

TO

No. 184 Fifth avenue,

(BROADWAY AND 23D ST.)